BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P [illegible]LISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,590—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
16th Sept.	CALEDONIA	7558	—	—
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064	......	......
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
21st „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th „	MOLDAVIA	9500	......	......
18th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th „	EGYPT	7912	......	......
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th „	MOOLTAN	1000	......	......
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd „	ARABIA	7903	......	......
30th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports on route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th August, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—[illegible]

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	30th Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. 1905.
YARRA	4,256	Sellier	14th Oct. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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P. de BURE, Agent.
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REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles	„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
ARABIA	O. Read	3598	7th	Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	25th	Oct.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C F Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shaft Abrey	5806	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	28th	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3069	31st	Jan
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Building Bombay

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per annum, Rs. 13; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 16 to the Mofussil.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR PORTS AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,170 tons on MONDAY, 18th Sept. at 5 p.m., from Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Sept. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA" 2,998 tons, on or about 15th Sept., calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 15th September.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1905.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. „
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. „

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. „
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. „
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. „

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 6[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	26th Sept.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

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CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties ... from	1 12	Washing Tubular Ties ... from	0 8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties ... „	2 8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners.. „	1 12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties ... „	1 4	Black Silk Dress Ties ... „	1 8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest ... „	3 0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold ... „	7 4

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HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING SHIRTS.

		½ doz. Rs. a.
Twill		10 8
Soft Gauze		18 0
Fancy Oxford		21 0
Best Zephyr		25 8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs. 24-0	27 0
	„ 30-0	33 0
Double Collars	„ 3-0	3 12

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.

LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs. as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
Embossed „ „ „	52 8
New Cherub „ Comb „	40 0
Embossed „ „ „	20 8
Plain „ „ „	17 0
New Art „ „ „	26 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28 0
„ Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5 8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16 0
„ Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28 0
Solid Silver „ „	150 0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21.0
„ „ 4 „ Lighter	21 0
„ „ 9 „ „	80 0
„ completely fitted plain or embossed	70 0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16 0
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2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210 0

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HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 [illegible]	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 [illegible]	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provison for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,000,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8 1-2in. by 5 1-2 in. and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY ACT, 1903.

NOTICE.

IN the matter of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, and an application made by the BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS Co., Limited, for a License for the Supply of Electrical Energy for traction purposes within the Town, City and Island of Bombay.

(a) Notice is hereby given that the BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY and TRAMWAYS Co. Ld. having its registered Office at Colaba Causeway and a branch Office at Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, have applied to the Government of Bombay for a License for the supply of Electrical Energy for traction purposes.

(b) The area throughout which it is proposed to supply energy is the whole of the Town, City and Island of Bombay.

(c) The supply is to be given for the purposes of traction.

(d) It is proposed to supply the energy from the Central Station owned by the applicant and located at Wari Bunder (within the area of supply) or from a station or stations to be erected within the area of supply; and to lay down underground mains or to erect aerial lines on such system or systems as may be approved by the Local Government.

(e) The streets and other places for which powers are sought to break up, and in, under, over, or along which powers are sought to place electric supply lines are all streets and places under the control of the Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay City Improvement Trust, the Local Government and the Military Works Department and the other streets specified in the second annexure to the draft license referred to in the next clause and also the level crossings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay, Baroda and Central Indian Railway Company.

(f) Copies of a map of the district showing the proposed area of supply and the draft license have been deposited for public inspection at the offices of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, the Bombay Port Trust, the Bombay City Improvement Trust and at the undersigned's Office, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and printed copies of the draft license and of the license when granted will be furnished at the price of one rupee for each copy to all persons applying for the same at the offices of the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Port Trust, and the Bombay City Improvement Trust, or from the undersigned.

Every Local Authority, Company, or person desirous of making any representation to the Local Government or of bringing before it any objection respecting this application may do so by letter addressed to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Public Works Department, Bombay, on or before the 13th day of December, 1905. A copy must at the same time be sent to the undersigned.—Dated the 13th day of September, 1905.

FRANK W. CHANTER,
Agent to the abovenamed
BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ld.,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th September, 1905.

THE ALEXANDRA ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

WANTED AN EUROPEAN LADY possessing University Qualifications, and teaching experience to fill the post of Lady Superintendent of the above Institution. Required to teach English, History and Geography to the Matriculation class and the Seventh Standard and to generally supervise the teaching in other classes.

Apply with copies of testemonials to

M. B. COLAH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WILL the OCCUPANTS of a Victoria that ran into a mounted Police Officer about 7 p. m., of the 12th instant on the Queen's Road kindly communicate with the DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Head Office near Crawford Market. The horse was injured and bolted but the victoria failed to pull up to ascertain what damage had been done.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL, LUCKNOW.

WILL RE-OPEN on SUNDAY, the 15th October. For Prospects apply to THE SECRETARY, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

POSTAL NOTICE.

WITH EFFECT from the 1st October, 1905, the ONE-ANNA and HALF-ANNA postage Stamps at present in use may be employed either for postal purposes, or for the payment of Stamp duty in all cases in which the one-anna receipt Stamps are required under the provision of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899). Post Offices will, therefore, discontinue selling the present receipt stamps from the date mentioned.

From the same date the existing rule of the Post Office which lays down that no defaced stamp can be accepted in payment of postage or postal charges will be strictly enforced and all Postage Stamps bearing on their faces pen-marks, or dates, or initials, or writing of any kind will be treated as defaced stamps and not recognized in payment of postage or postal charges.

As writing on postage Stamps and marking them with the pen has hitherto been allowed in practice the special attention of the public is requested to this change in procedure.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 21-21A, Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 15th day of September, 1905, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed unanimously at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st ultimo.

RESOLUTION No. I.

The Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

I.—The following Article shall be substituted for Article 97, namely:—

"97. Notwithstanding the provisions of the 94th Article, the general management and conduct of the business and affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be vested in the Secretaries and Treasurers. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm notwithstanding the admission from time to time of new partners or the reconstitution of the firm shall be the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of 11 years and shall receive as remuneration a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of the Company. The Directors are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, but the Directors shall be at liberty to make such variations or additions to the terms aforesaid as may be agreed upon between the Directors and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co."

II.—The following Articles shall be substituted for Articles 75 and 76, namely:—

"75. A member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co., the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company, shall be ex-officio Director."

"76. The number of Directors shall never be less than three nor more than five exclusive of the member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co."

RESOLUTION No. II.

"That this Meeting resolves that Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy should continue as an Ex-Officio Director till Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. pay the full consideration money to Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. for the Agency of the Company having been transferred to them. When Mr. Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy hands over charge of his Office to Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. Mr Mahomedbhoy Hajbeehoy of the firm of Messrs Hajeebhoy Lallji and Co. be appointed an Ex-Officio Director in place of Mr Alladinbhoy Ebrahimbhoy, then vacating his office."

RESOLUTION No. III.

"That this Meeting expresses its appreciation of the valued services rendered by the firm of Messrs Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and Co. in promoting the best interests of the Company and tenders its best thanks to the said firm for the excellent management till now of the Company."

By Order of the Board.,
RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 21-21A, Carnac Bridge Road,
Bombay, 4th September, 1905.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate, Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate, Give it a trial and judge for yourself, Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates, Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents Dinners served till late hours.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas. Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—J. D. Nariman Hyderabad Deccan.

THE PATETI and NEW YEAR SPECIAL BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery, Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at the dust cheap price of Rs. 2 only per case instead of the usual price of Rs. 5-4-0. Do not therefore lose this special opportunity. If these are not approved uncorked open bottles will be received back by Maneckjee Patel, 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we [illegible] Rs. 2 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate [illegible] lished, 1878.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Reviews Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply "O. O." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PAY NOTHING.—A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity in English p. p. 100 Gratis. Post free on application to Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI, Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, Jamnagar Kathiawar.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET
LONDON.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND......£[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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Kurrachee,
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Aden,

Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,

Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 800,000

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years.—I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener, 14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!

J. NEUBERG'S Entire Stock of Cigars. Cigarettes, Smokers' Requisites, Bentwood Furniture, Photographic Materials, Stoves, Fishing Tackle, etc.

No reasonable Offer refused.

31, RAMPART ROW,
Bombay.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

J. OAKES & CO, Bombay, Taxidermists to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, etc., etc. Moderate Charges. Reliable English Standard Work.

OUR GOODS MAKE FRIENDS

FOR US. CHEAP PRICES. Good, Reliable and guaranteed Qualities. No regrets or annoyances.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 100 FOR RS. 50.

OUR LEATHER and CANVAS TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, Gladstone Bags, Collar Boxes, Puttee Gaiters, Bed-Straps, Harness, etc., are cheap, good and reliable.—J. OAKES & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT LADY SUPERINTENDENT, vacant 1st December, 1905.

The post is only open to fully qualified European Medical and Surgical Nurses.

Salary Rs. 125 per month with free Board and Lodging, including lighting and general attendance.

The appointment will, in the first instance, be on probation for six months and the person appointed will be required to join the Association's Provident Fund.

Applications accompanied by copies of Testimonials and giving references should be addressed to the Undersigned and submitted on or before SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1905.

No personal canvassing is allowed.

By Order of the Committee,
JAMES P. CHRYSTAL,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
Bank Street, Bombay.

HAVE you ever TRIED us? NO.
Well call over at once

A 1 Boots and shoes made to order at very moderate prices.

JOSEPH IVAN & Co., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styles.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu...	0	8
Henry Brocken, by W. I. de la Mare	0	8
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François ...	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado	0	4
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock ...	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee ...	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	6
The Buddhist Catechism, by H. S. Olcott ...	0	4
Do. do. in Tamil ...	0	4
Fireside Astronomy, by D. W. Horner ...	0	8
Sangeet Balopadesh, by B. B. T...	0	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty ...	0	4
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	4
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	4
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu ...	0	4
The Conversion of India, by Pitt Bonarjee ...	0	4
The Wife and Mother, by Vincent	1	0
The Angel of Misfortune, by N. W. Pal ...	0	8

In paper or limp cloth. Apply XX "Bombay Gazette."

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First insertion .... Rs. 3
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904..........£ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 ....£ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over..........Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio...... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds ....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO
CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in
ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY
TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

TO SMOKERS.
ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.
GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST BRANDS!

THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD, FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO Messrs. SOUNDY & CO.
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE GAME OF
BRIDGE.

The Modern Bridge Guyed

	Rs. a.
"THE GRAND SLAM .... BY "REVORE."	0 14
DALTON'S .... BRIDGE AT A GLANCE.	1 5
JOHN DOE .... THE BRIDGE MANUAL.	2 10
FOSTER'S .... BRIDGE TACTICS.	2 10
ELWELL'S .... ADVANCED BRIDGE.	5 4
THE COMPLETE BRIDGE PLAYER by Cut Cavendish	2 3
THE LAWS OF BRIDGE by "Boaz"	1 5

SETS
OF
BRIDGE

IN CHEAP
Cloth Cases From .... Rs. 4 8
ROAN, FRENCH and English Morocco To.......... Rs. 30 0
PADDED SILVER MOUNTS &c.

BRIDGE SCORING BLOCKS
Rs. 7-8 per Dozen.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Stationers, BOMBAY.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF
WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING
SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

PANDIT
D. GOPALACHARY'S
AYURVEDIC
PLAGUE
REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "..........The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......"

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1-16	= + 1 16
3 do. Rentes	£100 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..........	£105	= do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 9/16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 5 8	= do
2 months hence	28 3 16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York..........	63	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·17	= do
Berlin "	20·43 3 4	= + 1-4
New York Demand	4·85	= − 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England..........	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	2 3-4 per cent	= + 1-8
6 " " " ..	2 7/8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans..........	1 1-8 per cent	= + 1-8
7 day market loans..........	1 1-2 per cent	= unchanged

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 1 1-2 A-S done quiet
METALS—
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow metal 6 3-4
Tin Plates £0-11-1
Bar Iron Belgian £4-19-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £11-5-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-3-0
RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 39 1 2 S.-O. nominal } firm
Brown 35 1 2 S/O nominal }
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 2-4 S-O buyers, easier
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 11-16 — 1-16

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester easier. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·49 — 8. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
5·44	5·48	5·51
—3	—3	—3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·54	5·53	5·58
—3	—3	—3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June
5·60	5.62	5·63
—3	—3	—3

Receipts at U S Ports..........	52,000
Do last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do Continent	1,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot..........	10·35 — 10
Futures, month of Dec	10·33 — 7 } a
Do do. Mar..........	10·45 — 6 }

Declined owing to bearish weekly weather report and liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1-16—1-16
Futures, month of Dec	10·27 — 5
Do. do. Mar	10·47 — 5
Tone at close..........	quiet

All Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are reduced 1-16d.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 12th Sept. 1905:—

Cotton..........	1,050	bales.
Wheat..........	16,612	cwts.
Linseed	615	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard..........	113	do
Gingellyseed	25	do
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts..........	103	do
Castorseed	3,865	do
Rice	623	do
Myrabollams	315	do
Cottonseed	2,217	do
Mowraseed..........	958	do
Gram..........	741	do
Joowar	23,531	do
Maize	6	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,53,000
Gold Coin, Rs. 75,000
Ex s s Arcadia from London.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—quiet
Estimated sales .... 7000 bales
Imports 8000

Sept.-Oct	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·42	5·46	5·49
—2	—2	—2
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·52	5·54	5·56
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-April	April-May	May-June.
5·58	5·60	5·61
—2	—2	—4

All Bombay markets are closed.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	4 23 32
The Manchester Market has been..........	easier
3 1/2 per cent Consols..........	90 1-16
3 per cent Rentes..........	100 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan..........	105
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 9 16
Bar Silver	28 5-8

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs J. N. Tata's Liverpool friends, writing on August 23, report on the state of the cotton market as follows:—

After long deliberation at Manchester, the Lancashire spinners and operatives arrived at a satisfactory arrangement with regard to the wages question. The masters give an advance of 5 per cent. for 12 weeks, and the Bolton spinners do not insist on the proposed reduction of wages in their district. Our expectation that the difficulty would be amicably arranged is thus realised. In the meantime business in raw cotton is much restricted; the Lancashire "wakes" are in full swing so that the demand has fallen off for the moment. There is, however, a very good demand for cloth, from the large Eastern market the majority of contracts concluded being for account of Japan. Weavers have effected sales of the better qualities of cloth for distant delivery, up to the middle of next year. The Indian monsoon is not proceeding favourably in Rajputana and part of the Punjab but elsewhere the state of things is good. Our continental advices shew no change, with the exception that we are informed that the Nijni-Novgorod fair this year is extremely active that a large business has been done, that the remaining stocks of cloth have all been sold, and that large orders for autumn delivery have been given. As regards the American crop, we have had on the one hand, Miss Giles' estimate of condition of 13·3 per cent., and on the other hand the statement by Mr. Hyde late Director of the Washington Bureau, that in his opinion the revised figures of the Bureau are worthless, and that the acreage planted is 1,000 000 larger than they indicate. What are we to believe? In the meantime prices are being pushed up by a formidable clique which has been formed in New York, composed of New Orleans firms and several Texas operators, all very sanguine. The fact that Texas people are bullish does not surprise us in the least, for the news from that part is far from good. A plant which, as we all know now, has no tap root, can neither stand excess of heat nor excess of rain Now of late there has been excessive heat with no rain at all except in one or two isolated districts. If rain comes soon the danger will be averted, but a fortnight of drought would be too much for the plant. The market may, therefore, easily advance, but we have not a strong conviction that it will, and in this uncertainty we prefer not to offer any definite advice to our friends. At the moment everything seems obscure; what will be the issue of the Peace Conference at Portsmouth? what would be the effect of a conclusion of peace? What will happen if the war goes on? The former statistician of the Bureau is throwing confusion into the camp of crop estimators. What are we to believe? Manipulation is active. Prudent operators must exclaim: give us more light! we are groping about in semi-darkness. Let us therefore wait for the light. Options A-M. single 0·45d, double 0·90d.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..........	1	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada..........	1	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	1
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total..........	3	5	84
Total plague deaths to date...	304,584	925,934	
Same date last year	12	8	66

IT is interesting to note how fully is borne out the saying modern time modern customs. The days of written Treaties are passed and the Peace Treaty which has been signed at Portsmouth was drafted on a Remington typewriter.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNING—September 4, at Dacca, East Bengal, the wife of Colin H Browning, Principal, Dacca College, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BELLETTI—PYNE—August 30, at Darjiling, by the Rev Father Vankastien, S. J. Hubert J Belletti to Gertrude Alice, the second daughter of R S Pyne Esq. of Purnea.

WATSON SMYTH—STOKES ROBERTS—September 6, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, assisted by Rev F Martin, Chaplain of Jubbulpore, Charles Alfred Watson Smith, 1st Brahmans, I A, eldest son of C Et Smyth, Esq., of Calcutta and London, to Frances Edith Irene, elder daughter of Major Stokes Roberts, R. E., and Mrs Stokes Roberts.

DEATHS

ALLEN—August 2', at Parkstone, Dorset. Cecily Catherine daughter of Mr and Mrs E C Allen, aged one year and one month.

FORD—September 7, at Indore, C I of enteric fever, Annie, the dear beloved wife of G F Ford, P W D Deeply mourned by her heartbroken husband and children, Age 49.

KERWICK—September 8, at Madras, Margaret Marie (O'Neill) Kerwick, widow of the late John (Glenny) Kerwick, County Limerick, Ireland, age 68.

MESTON—September, 11, at Main Road, Royapuram, Catherine Howie, wife of Rev W Meston, Christian College.

KEMP'S
LITHOSAL

is an effervescing preparation of Lithium, the lightest of all known solids, combined with alkaline aperients.

It is valuable for the fact that it removes urates from the system but, unlike many other preparations, it does its work without irritation to the bladder or the kidneys.

It will be found very useful in all cases of Gout, Gravel, Sluggish Liver, Rheumatism and Constipation.

A daily dose taken in hot water upon rising in the morning will be found very efficacious in Corpulency.

The price is Rs. 2 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 11-53m. Low water, 5-19m. 5-47a.

Bank holiday. Parsee New Year's Day.

Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company Limited at 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Kathiwar Cricket Club.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The statement for August Daily average attendance was 214; admissions 2,333. Prevailing diseases: fevers and catarrhal diseases.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilliman: Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Patiala" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 a. m. to-morrow instead of at 4 p. m. on the 14th inst. as previously notified. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—Shanker Govind, a Hindu lad aged eight years, residing with his parents at Oomerca... Road while playing in the street on Tuesday evening, was accidentally run over and killed by a bullock cart. It appears that the boy in attempting to run across the road, collided with the bullocks attached to the cart. He was knocked down and as the cart was going down an incline before the driver could pull up the bullocks, one of the wheels passed over him, killing him on the spot.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours:—

March..........	Manhattan Beach..........	J P Souza
Overture	Pique Dame	F Suppe
Valse	Lilie	J Strauss
Selection	Masaniello	J Riviere
Schotische	Riva Bella	F Ziegler
Gavote	The First Kiss	A Schubert
Valse	Whisper and I shall Hear..........	Clothilde
Cake Walk	Tootsie Wootsie	Chas. J Rockwell

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of the case in which Inspector Bodley charged Syed Ali Syed Hasan, Mogul, with the theft of a gold watch and chain of the value of Rs. 200. the property of Signor Giovanni Gerio, Italian Consul in Bombay. The facts of the case have already been reported. On the 7th August last the articles in question were missed by the complainant from his residence in Murzban Road, Fort, and as the accused had been noticed working about the place on that day, he was arrested on suspicion. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—On Tuesday afternoon, one Damoder Purshotum, a Hindu, was going along Queen's Road, towards the Charni Road Station, when he heard somebody crying on the railway. On going towards the direction of the cries the Hindu saw a Mahomedan man lying on the up line, about two hundred paces to the south of the French Bridge. He was terribly injured and was speechless. The Hindu went to the Charni Road Station and reported the matter to the Station-master. The latter at once went to the spot and found the man was dead. The Railway Police then removed the body of the deceased to the goods yard at the Grant Road Station. There was no access to the public where the man was found. A train had just passed the up line, before the deceased was heard moaning on the railway. At an inquest held this morning by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.—At Grant Road, to-day, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Pamana Bhujungrao, a Hindu, aged fifty years. The deceased was formerly a carpenter, but had been unemployed since some months past and lived with his mother in Arab Lane. He had been out of his mind for the last two months. On Tuesday evening he had his meals and went to sleep. About midnight a neighbour raised an alarm that somebody had fallen into the well in the compound. The mother woke up on hearing the alarm and on going to the well saw the deceased struggling in the water. Before anything could be done to save him, he was drowned. The Police subsequently dragged the well and removed the body from the well. The well had a parapet wall three feet high. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

UNTRUSTWORTHY GOLDSMITH.—Before Mr. J.W.S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Shivram Atmaram, a Hindu goldsmith, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver of the value of Rs. 200 the property of Bala Bhasker, also a Goldsmith, having his place of business at Bhindy Bazar Road. The evidence showed that the complainant used to give gold and silver to the accused to make them into ornaments. About fifteen months ago the complainant entrusted him with a quantity of gold and silver for a similar purpose. The accused did not turn the metal into ornaments but sold it to a Marwari, and when pressed by the complainant for the ornament, he absconded to his native country. About a month and a half ago he returned to Bombay, when the complainant again made a demand at him for the ornaments. The accused at first promised to return either the ornaments or the metal, but subsequently declared his inability to do so. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused and recovered a quantity of silver from a marwari to whom it had been sold by the accused. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to nine months rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 150.

BEATING A WIFE TO DEATH.

ATTEMPT TO DEFEAT JUSTICE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, presiding on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, have disposed, of an appeal in a case against Dagadu walad Pandu, who was convicted by Mr. C. Fawcett, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, in July last, of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but committed without any intention to cause death and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

The accused was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder, in that he caused the death of his wife Zungali at Ghoti, Taluka Akola, on the 12th May last by beating her. The case for the prosecution was that accused suspected his wife a girl of about 15 of misconduct or undue intimacy with one Arjuna of his village, and that on the afternoon of the day in question, he saw them walking together near the river Mul, which was about half a mile from the village. This angered him and he pursued his wife, who started running towards the river. In the river-bed, were some men, boys, and women engaged in catching fish in the pools of the river; and among them was Kusha, step brother of the accused, who was standing by the edge of a pool. The deceased ran up to him with the accused hard in pursuit, and clung to his waist for protection. Accused thereupon struck her with his hands, kicked her, and threw stones at her, with the result that she fell down senseless at the edge of the pool. She was picked up by Kusha who put her in a blanket, and carried her on his back to her mother's house. Her body was placed in the verandah, and she was then found dead. After a short time the accused's father, the police patel, and others came there, and insisted on removing the body for being burnt although it was the custom in the caste to bury all dead bodies except of women who have died in child-birth. The body Zungali was of accordingly burnt the same evening about sunset. No report of the occurrence was sent to the police by the police patel, and he intimidated the accused's brother and others from giving information. Eventually an anonymous petition about the affair reached the Chief Constable on the 19th May, and the true facts were elicited and the accused was arrested the same night. He subsequently made a confession. In Mr. Fawcett's opinion, the main fact which supported the case for the prosecution, was the suspicious haste with which the corpse was disposed of, not by burial as was usual in the caste, but by burning and the suspicious conduct of the police patel in failing to report the death and otherwise endeavouring to hush up the affair. There was nothing in the evidence, said the Sessions Judge to show that the accused beat Zungali with the intention of causing her death or such bodily injury as was likely to cause death. The conduct of the police patel, Mr. Fawcett remarked, called for notice by the revenue and police authorities The accused was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the appeal.

WOMEN WITH SORE BACKS.

SEVERE ULCERS HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

When one's health is depressed the skin itself not infrequently begins to suffer. Small sores break out as a result of tiny scratches or some mysterious cause; and these unless checked, may develop into severe ulcers. Such a case just reported from Manchester, is useful as illustrating the wonderful healing value of Zam-Buk.

Mrs. J. Manser, of 44, Elias Street, Queen's Road, Miles Patting, Manchester, interviewed by a Manchester reporter, said:—I had scratches on my back, and these developed into severe ulcerated wounds, causing me much suffering for six months. Sometimes I could neither lie nor sit still on account of the burning pain. It kept me awake night after night. The wounds were like gatherings, and I got so afraid of the result that I sent for a doctor. We spent a lot of money on different treatments, which were equally in vain till I started to use Zam-Buk. We had received a sample box, and my husband advised me to try it. I was astonished how very soothing the applications of Zam-Buk proved. It seemed to stop all the pain at once, and prevent the ulceration spreading. I went in for a proper supply of the balm and persevered with the treatment. By and by the places healed up, and Zam-Buk has now been the means of effecting a complete cure. My back is as healthy as it possibly could be.

"Since abandoning the treatment there has been no re-appearance of the ulcers whatever, Zam-Buk has made a complete cure, notwithstanding the disease was so obstinate. For all kinds of sores we consider Zam-buk a long way the best thing ever discovered."

Mr. Manser himself mentions that he bruised his leg very badly at work, and he feared blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk, he says, quickly stopped the festering, ended the inflammation, and grew new healthy skin. We shall never be without Zam-Buk in our house,

Zam-Buk stands alone as the best application for ulcers, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs poisoned or festering sores, piles, eczema, psoriasis, scalp irritation, erysipelas, barber's rash, abscesses, boils, pimples, ringworm, running sores, sore breasts, chapped hands, sore faces and lips, chafed skin, stiffness in joints, or muscles, cuts, bruises, burns scalds punctured or lacerated wounds, scratches, sprains, strains, swellings and all injuries to, or diseases of the skin.

Zam-Buk is sold by all leading chemists and medicine vendors, or may be obtained from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, Calcutta, post paid and packed free for Rs. 1-2 per box. Family size box (containing nearly four times the quantity) Rs. 2-8. per box.

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"Bombay Gazette," 14 Sept., 1905.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The following embarked for Bombay in the Transport "Assaye" on 4th September:—Of 17th Lancers, 499 non-commissioned officers and men; 9th Lancers, 69; 12th Lancers, 30; 10th Hussars, 112; 1st Royal Dragoons, 21; 6th Dragoon Guards, 28; 15th Hussars, 55; returning from furlough 208.

Sanction has been given for the removal of the Native Mountain Battery from Mandalay to Maymyo as soon as accommodation can be provided for it at the latter place.

Captain Spence, 39th Horse, is appointed Attache, Intelligence Branch, Army head-quarters. Major Sullivan A. A. A. G., Lahore Division, acts as A. A. G. and Captain Molyneux, 12th Cavary, acts as A. A. A. G. of that Division when Col. Donne vacates. Quarter-Master Sprent, Welsh Regiment, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of Army clothing as a temporary measure. Captain Hughes, 14th Lancers, vacates his appointment as inspecting officer, Rajputana Imperial Service troops, on 15th October next.

Major Dougall, 6th Dragoon Guards, is permitted to retire on retired pay.

Captain Brinkley, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on 31st October next, on attaining the age limit.

Sanction has been given to an exchange between Major Cayley of the 2nd Battalion and Major Towsey of the 1st Battalion of the West Yorkshire Regiment.

Major E. T. Taylor, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, is appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College, Canada, and has been directed to join.

Captain Rising, 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, has been selected for the adjutancy of the 3rd Volunteer Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

Captain Cruddas, 38th Dogras, has been appointed Inspector of Chinese Coolies in South Africa.

It has been ruled by Government (1) that the families of the warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men on the strength of a British Infantry Battalion under orders for garrison duty at Aden, who may prefer to proceed to England direct instead of being located at Aden, may be permitted to do so at the expense of the State; and (2) that the subsistence allowance which would have been admissible to these families under the Indian regulations had they gone to Aden may be continued to them in England as long as the Battalion to which they belong, remains on the strength of the Indian establishment.

WESTERN COMMAND ORDERS.

34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.—2nd-Lieutenant M C Raymond, Northamptonshire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Dated 27th August 1905.

42nd Deoli Regiment.—Major F C L Waller, Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd-in-Command; Captain C E Tristram, Wing Officer, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, Captain A A P Waller, Wing Officer, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain A G M Hogg, Double Company Officer, 114th Mahrattas, to be 4th Double Company Commander, on re-organisation.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Major F T C Hughes, Squadron Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd-in-Command, Captain H S Alexander, Wing Officer, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, Captain C A Roosmale-Cocq, Wing Officer, seconded, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded, and Captain A H Butler, Double Company Officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry, to be 4th Double Company Commander, on re-organisation.

44th Merwara Infantry.—Major C. B. Baldock, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command; Major H. P. Pell, Wing Officer, to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain F. W. Thomas, Wing Officer, to be 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain H G. T. Costley, Double Company Officer, 79th Carnatic Infantry, to be 4th Double Company Commander, on re-organisation.

87th Punjabis.—2nd-Lieutenant P. H. Martin, South Lancashire Regiment, attached 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, a candidate for the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 16th August.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Captain A. H. Butler, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander and Lieutenant J. H. W. Morgan, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain C. A. Roosmale-Cocq, seconded.

128th Pioneers.—Major L. M. Foster, 2nd Double Company Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to be Officiating Commandant, and Captain F. M. Lane, 3rd Double Company Commander and Officiating 2nd Double Company Commander, to be Officiating 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Brevet-Colonel W. St. L. Chase, V.C., C.B., or until further orders.

Sanction has been given for the removal of the Native Mountain Battery from Mandalay to Maymyo as soon as accommodation can be provided for it at the latter place.

Major Sulivan, D. A. A.-G., Lahore Division, acts as A. A. G.; and Captain Molyneaux, 12th Cavalry, acts as D. A. A.-G. of that Division, when Colonel Donne vacates.

Lieutenant-Colonel Shaw of the 86th Carnatic Infantry has just published (through Messrs. Higginbotham of Madras) the fourth edition of his "Complete Guide to the Examination for Final Retention in the Indian Army." It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date. As the author says, the old order of things has been turned to topsy-turvy and all the chapters will in consequence be found to have executed a sort of "general post." Some have been eliminated altogether and new ones substituted.

PARSEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.

TO-DAY is the New Year's day of the Parsees who according to orthodox custom, go to pray at their fire-temples in the morning, visit their friends and relations to wish them the compliments of the season and "a happy new year;" and pass the day in feasting and rejoicing. The past year shows a record of steady progress, and is conspicuous, like many of its predecessors, for the munificence of Parsee charity. During the past twelve months, the members of the community gave away in charity, and for works of public utility, no less a sum than six lakhs of rupees. The great patriarchs of the community, whose large hearted munificence kept the stream of Parsee charity flowing ceaselessly, have now passed away, and it is feared in certain quarters—not without reason—that the stream will be gradually drying up, and the fame of Parsee charity become a memory of the past. Of the six lakhs of rupees contributed in the year now over, Rs. 2,75,000 were subscribed by the relatives and friends of deceased persons at the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies. Prominent among other benefactions is the sum set apart by Bai Jerbai, widow of the late Hon. Mr. Nowroji Nasarwanji Wadia, for the construction of cheap residences for poor Zoroastrians. This sum, with the accretions of the amount left for charity by her late husband, now comes to about six lakhs and a quarter, which will be used in the building of chawls for poor Parsees. Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit contributed Rs. 11,000 during the year; and his energetic young son, Mr. Jehangir Bomonji Petit, has collected about a lakh of rupees for the fund for the establishment of a Parsee general hospital in Bombay. The Persian Zoroastrians, amenable to the civilising influences of their environments in Bombay, have started a fund for imparting education to their children in Gujarati, English and Persian, to which Rs. 7,000 were subscribed. Bai Awabai Cowasji Petit gave Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a school at Udwada for the education of the children of Parsee priests. The convalescent home for Parsees, established by Bai Sherinbai Hormusji Cama at Bandora, continued to do its charitable work during the last year. In the same way Dr. Hormusji Manockji Masina, who has earned a good name for singular unselfishness and self-denial, continued his benevolent work at the private hospital established by him in Clare Road, Byculla. Dr. Sohrab Cursetji Nariman rendered valuable service gratuitously at the Parsee Fever Hospital at Parel, for the use of which Messrs. Merwanji and Hormusji Muncherji Cama gave their extensive premises free of rent. During the year 204 deaths from plague occurred in the community, making a total of 1,335 deaths from all causes. During the same period 378 marriages of spinsters and 23 marriages of widows took place.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY SEPT. 14, 1905.

THE ZIEGLER EXPEDITION.

REUTER'S agent at Hull, the other day, succeeded in drawing from Mr. A. Fiala, the leader of the American Ziegler North Pole Expedition, a comprehensive, if brief, account of his experiences in the polar regions. His enterprise is to be commended, for until the other day nothing had been heard of the Expedition from the time it left the States in July 1903. It goes without saying that like every other attempt to reach the North Pole the expedition failed. No fewer than three attempts made by Mr. Fiala to reach a high latitude proved unsuccessful. But although the question of the Pole remains unsolved the Expedition claims to have brought back data which will prove of scientific value and to have explored and surveyed the Archipelago from Crown Prince Rudolf Land to Cape Flora, discovering four new channels and three large islands, the result of which will be a new map of this portion of the North Polar regions. Notwithstanding repeated failures, fresh expeditions are perpetually being undertaken, and Lieutenant Peary, who is rightly described as one of the most persistent and intrepid of living explorers, has just sailed for New York in a 1,500 tons brig, the Roosevelt, "more confident of reaching the North Pole than he has been on any of his three previous expeditions." Whether he succeeds where he and others have previously failed remains to be seen. Mr. Fiala thought that the honour of discovering the Pole was to be his, and it may be yet. But Lieutenant Peary is this time confident. The Ziegler expedition, it may be remembered, left Vardo, a little over two years ago, and made northward, reaching the ice at 38·57E, 79·57N. It then took an eastward course along the edge of the ice, until close to Nova Zemla, but not being able to find an opening Mr. Fiala determined to force his way through the ice-fields at the 48th meridian, where the conditions seemed most favourable. Here the ice was in exceptionally large unbroken fields and fog caused much delay.

Imprisoned for four days within sight of Cape Flora, the Zieglers employed heavy charges of gun-cotton to break a passage between the immense masses of ice to allow the ship to reach open water. Landing a small supply of provisions at Cape Flora, the ship, which was named the "America," forced its way slowly up the British Channel, a fortunate drift in the close-packed ice assisting in the advance north. At the end of August it reached Teplitz Bay, Crown Prince Rudolf Land, the most northern harbour in Franz Josef Land which formed the base camp of the expedition during the whole of its stay in the Arctic and was named Cape Abruzzi, in honour of the Italian explorer. Stores and animals landed, a house was built for the field party and tents erected for the ponies and dogs, the work being completed, when early in November, the explorers were rudely awakened by the crashing and thunder of ice in motion. Great pressure ridges, says Mr. Fiala, formed round the "American" like voracious beasts, tearing out her stern and penetrating her side, while tons of ice demolished her rail and she was soon a wreck and in a sinking condition, the rising water having extinguished her fires. Salvage was used to enlarge the house so as to accommodate the whole party and ship's boats and coal were also carried ashore. Ill luck seemed to pursue the party relentlessly. The first sledge party despatched was obliged to return, after having been for a number of days storm bound, owing to injuries sustained by several of the men and damages to their equipment. The ice conditions all along were unfavourable, and nearly every one of the sledges was hopelessly smashed, making it imperative, if the equipment was to be saved for another attempt in the following year, that the party should return to Cape Abruzzi. Here a small company of volunteers stayed to attempt a northerly journey in the next season, whilst Mr. Fiala led a party to Cape Flora to await the relief ship. From May 16 to September 10, says Mr. Fiala, "we kept a ceaseless watch for the relief ship, by which date we had to face the fact that relief was hopeless and that all of us would have to spend a second winter in the Arctic." As luck would have it, at this time an important discovery of coal was made at a point six hundred feet up the side of a steep mountain.

One of the most thrilling of Mr. Fiala's experiences was a journey from Cape Flora to Cape Abruzzi, an excursion which occupied exactly two months. A large portion of the way had to be traversed in the darkness. Time and time again men and dogs would fall into holes and crevices in the ice or run up against great walls of ice, the leading men going ahead without being able to see any possible foothold. In the spring of the present year an attempt to run north was made. The ice, however, was very rough, so slow progress was made. Men in charge of the sledges had to cut roads in the ice. It was often difficult to find a cake of ice large enough for the party, small though it was, to encamp on and for two days and three nights they floated on an ice-cake with the temperature at 34 degrees above Zero, when it ought to have been so many degrees below. The ice was constantly moving and cracking under the tents, which neecssitated incessant watchfulness; so realising that the record could not be broken under such conditions and with the pressing necessity for sending for food supplies to the parties at Cape Flora and Camp Ziegler, together with his poverty in dogs, he felt it his duty to return. Although as we have said the expedition was beset by such persistent misfortunes, it was not so unsuccessful from a scientific point of view. Observatories were erected at Cape Ziegler and work proceeded there without interruption. At the end of July last the relief ship, Terra Nova, was sighted and the party returned to warmer latitudes. The true value of the Ziegler observations and discoveries will doubtless be made in the course of a few weeks, and doubtless the officers and many of the men as well as the scientific staffs of the expedition will have joined another with similar objects in view, for notwithstanding the dangers and the privations which must of necessity be endured, there is for these people such a fascination about Arctic exploration that they will engage in it again and again.

COTTON IN JAVA.

EFFORTS to produce a fine and long stapled cotton in Java have not been crowned with complete success for three reasons: the weather is not reliable enough, insect pests are touble-some and lastly, because it is difficult to interest the natives in the growing of the better sort of cotton. Still the results attained show that cotton cultivation could be vastly improved in Java and would pay. In 1903, we learn from the "Journal of the Society of Arts" the Mercantile Society of Amsterdam imported some prime Egyptian cotton seed and sowed it on high land in East Java. The area planted was kept free from weeds, and when the plants had sufficiently developed they were transplanted. The cotton gathered from them when the bolls were ripe in October—after eight or nine months growing—was satisfactory, as far as the return per plant went, but not so, considering the area sown. To give a profitable return there should have been more cotton bushes to the acre. The cotton seeds produced were exactly double the weight of the cotton and the quality of the cotton itself was as good as need be, the staple fine and long. It was shipped to the Netherlands and apparently has not yet been commercially reported upon. The Javan native cotton goes mostly to Eastern parts and as raw cotton, not cleaned of seeds. The staple is very short and its value is low, not worth more than three pounds sterling per acre yearly, so that its cultivation would not pay European planters. They determined to try other and better varieties in 1904, and it is expected that these will be more satisfactory even than the experiments made the year before. In Java, February is the best month for sowing, the young plants thrive in the rain, and in October or November, before next rains the cotton is gathered. To get the benefit of these new plantings, a recent invention in cotton-gins was ordered which can turn out forty pounds of cotton hourly. Caterpillars are troublesome in Java as elsewhere, and need constant watching, even in the dry season when they are least active and voracious. A tract of seventy acres near Malang was sown with Egyptian and United States varieties. They grew and developed well and promised great things, but the rains did not cease at the usual time, and the buds fell off, leaving nothing but bare stalks. An attempt to put forth a second crop of buds was nipped by beetles and so, that experiment failed. Those responsible for the efforts to improve the Javan cotton fields are encouraged thereto by the fact that spinners in Gronau have taken some on trial and report that it is "of splendid quality and in colour especially not to be distinguished from the Delta product." This is high praise. It was calculated that the yarn could be used for numbers 40, 45, and possibly fifty. If the climate, the insects, and the indifference of the natives be overcome, Java should prove a fine cotton country,

A NEW ROPE MATERIAL.

ROPE-makers in Bahia are busy trying to make the Brazilian plant "Caroa" into cables on commercial and profitable principles. A British syndicate started experiments there in 1902, and in the following year obtained excellent results from the fibre gathered in the Queimadas district. Special machinery constructed to deal with the peculiar nature of the Caroa leaves, has been started and it is expected that the rope made of the higher qualities of the fibre will be quite as good as the best Manila article. The Caroa leaves are retted for fifteen or sixteen days and then during fermentation the fibre is easily extracted. The natives try a very primitive method of getting rid of the gummy matter in them, that of pounding the leaves with stones, and a clever manipulator can thus, they say, separate ten pounds of fibre in a day. The gathering of the leaves is a slow operation. The jungle is dense, and the gigantic leaves—six to nine feet long—have strong short thorns all along their edges. Men protect the palms of their hands with a thick leather pad and, thus armed, a good gatherer collects a ton of leaves in five or six days. The rope is hugely strong, the breaking strain of the thicker sorts being three tons to the square inch. Caroa twine, too, bears much pulling, 135 lbs. to the square inch and of yarn 200 lbs is the breaking strain. If the Caroa rope industry develops on a practical scale it will give a new fillip to Brazilian industries.

CANALS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

AUGUST might be called the Congress season, so many on various subjects and in different countries have been held this year. At the Scientific Latin-American Congress opened at Rio de Janeiro, on the first Sunday in August, delegates from all the South-American republics were present. It was the third of the kind held in South America; the first sat at Buenos Aires in 1898 and the second at Montevideo in 1901. Among the important questions discussed at Rio, states the "Memorial Diplomatique," was that of the junction of the three great basins of the Amazon, of the Orinoco and of the Rio de la Plata by a canal system which will give a waterway across the South-American continent and will open up the vast virgin territories of the central plain. Important explorations were made to study this project some years ago by General Reyes, now president of Columbia, and by his two brothers who both died during the expedition. M. Loomis, who is now Under Secretary of State in the United States, worked at the project when he was Minister at Caraccas, and he estimated the cost at one hundred million dollars. It is well worth the money, if it tends to weld South America, or that part of it drained and enriched by the three magnificent rivers above named, into a peaceful and prosperous whole. Continuity of communication helps trade, and if the South Americans are kept healthily and profitably busy they will have less time to devote to revolution and upsetting the Government for the sake of something to do.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS IN FRANCE.

A SERIOUS question has been disturbing educational circles in France. The time-honoured date for the beginning of the summer vacation is August the 1st. But many people hold that the holidays should begin earlier and last longer. A Circular was addressed by the Minister of Public Instruction to the heads of families and to the School authorities, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," asking for their opinion on the date of the vacation. The heads of families declared against the present arrangement by 34,573 against 25,068, and decided by a majority of 34,477 votes against 27,555, that the date for the commencement of the holidays should be the 15th of July and that they should last until the 15th of September. This result gives, against the continuance of the present regime, a majority of nearly 7,000 votes and would seem conclusive to most people. It was natural to suppose that the Minister of Public Instruction, recognising the strength of the plebiscite he had invited, would carry out the modification asked for by the heads of families. But the opinions of the professors were quite opposed to those of the parents of the pupils. The Universities, inspectors, professors and masters of all orders of lyceums and colleges, both of boys and girls, pronounced by 978 votes to 309 against the fixing of the period of vacation from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and by 1,009 votes against 376, declared their preference for the maintenance of the present dates. That is the reason that the holidays have neither been advanced in date nor lengthened. Why, then, have they consulted the parents?

THE Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday, the 30th day of September, at 12 o'clock noon.

THE rising in the Caucasus continues to increase and drastic measures to suppress it are being used.

HEAVY rain has fallen in the Punjab and Rajputana and the worst fears of a famine are dispelled.

THE annual Masonic Ball at Simla took place on Tuesday evening when Lord and Lady Curzon were present.

A POSSIBLE explosion in the aft magazine has occurred on the "Mikasa," Admiral Togo's flagship involving the sinking of the vessel and the loss of 599 lives.

THE Railway Board have been seriously considering the necessity of better third class accommodation and of greater general comforts for travellers of that class.

THE Punjab offices close at Simla on the 25th October and re-open at Lahore on the 30th idem.

THE first rubber-tyred ticca-gharry for Calcutta was brought up for registration on the 5th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. H. A. Sim, C. I. E., left Madras on Saturday evening for Nandyal on a tour of inspection.

IT is understood that the project for building a dam on the river Jhelum in order to hold up the waters of the Woolar Lake has been abandoned.

The cordite factory in the Nilgiris is turning out excellent material. The tests show that Indian made cordite is equal in every way to the imported article.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 29th July, amounted to Rs. 132, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,435. Total earnings from 1st July to 29th July, were Rs. 6,053, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,875.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 29th July, amounted to Rs. 8,103, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 562. Total earnings from 1st July to 29th July, were Rs. 38,685 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,383.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 29th July amounted to Rs. 335, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,048. Total earnings from 1st July to 29th July, were Rs. 9,035, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,163.

IT is understood that Mr. F. A. Slack, now Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, will act as Junior Member of the Board of Revenue at Calcutta, while Mr. K. G. Gupta is away with the Excise Commission. Another appointment which may shortly be expected is that of Mr. F. W. Duke, now officiating for Mr. Collin as Presidency Commissioner, to take the place of Mr. Lyon as Commissoner of the Patna Division.

RAILWAY returns for the week ending the 26th August show how the wheat traffic on the North-Western line to Karachi has fallen off since the crop prospects have been affected by the drought. The gross receipts were only Rs. 8,68,000 as compared with Rs. 13,40,000 in the corresponding week of last year; while earnings from the 1st July to the 26th August were over 14 lakhs less. The increase in gross earnings on all railways since the 1st April is, however, still over 36 lakhs more than in the similar period of 1904. The most striking improvements are on the Bengal-Nagpur and Rajputana-Malwa systems, which are respectively 25 and 15 lakhs better.

Two young Germans who were staying at Geneva met with a fatal accident at Mont Blanc, having been crushed to death by falling blocks of ice.

A PRIEST named Ciccioli was run over at Munich by a motor-car belonging to the Grand Duke Cyril of Russia, and sustained a severe fracture of the skull.

A GENTLEMAN named MacPherson, a visitor to Cornwall, was accidentally drowned at Porthallow, near Looe.

AT Clitheroe Railway Station, John Thomas Robinson, aged about fifty, a weaver, living in Montague-street, was crossing the line with a basket of laundry-work when he was knocked down and killed by a goods train. He leaves a widow and several children.

THE POONA SEASON.

Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 11.

Mrs. Bain was the very excellent accompanist for most of the songs during the evening, and in the intervals sweet music was discoursed to us by the Band of the East Lancashires, which is certainly the best in all Poona. We must not forget to mention the concert got up by Mrs. Hathaway and by the Band of the East Lancashire Regiment, on the 28th of July. Half a dozen or so of the ladies of Poona played with the Band, and thereby helped to form a very excellent orchestra which, under the able conducting of Mr. Edwardes, the Bandmaster, contrived to give the music-loving portion of Poona inhabitants a very pleasant evening. The music chosen, though classical, was of an exceedingly bright and charming description, and much of it was really well played. Perhaps a little of it was not so much above the heads of the audience as beyond the powers of some of the performers, but we gather there had not been opportunity for as much rehearsing of the symphonic pieces as would have satisfied the Bandmaster, hence a certain roughness and inaccuracy of tune in one or two of the pieces.

Most of the performances, however, gave great pleasure to a fairly large and critical audience. We cannot help thinking also, that this concert, like so many other entertainments, would have been more successful, had it been rather more "short" as well as "sweet"!

Mrs. Gilbert Cooper, Miss Down, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Cann all contributed songs to the programme, which were much appreciated, particularly Mr. Simpson's noticeably refined and delightful rendering of "King Charles," by Maud Valerie White. Mr. Gilbert Cooper is always welcomed by any audience that knows and loves good music, and his playing of Godard's "Idylle" and the "Saltorello" by German for the flute being especially admired and enjoyed. But a disappointment was in store for us when Miss Muir Mackenzie, to whose violin solo, we had all been looking forward, was unfortunately overcome with faintness owing to the heat, and was unable to give us more than the first few bars of Wagner's Preislied, the well-known and very beautiful piece which she had selected to play, with orchestral accompaniment. The concert concluded with an excellent performance by the band, of a selection from the "Flying Dutchman" (Wagner) in which both stringed and wind instruments did great credit to the conductorship of so difficult a piece by Mr. Edwardes.

On the 29th of July the first Ladies' Luncheon at the Club of Western India took place before the races. Although there have been race-meetings once and sometimes twice a week during the past six weeks, this has been the only Ladies' Luncheon given so far. But we understand there are to be more of these festive gatherings during this month. Owing to the damp, dull weather of the 29th, the ladies had by no means robed themselves in their brightest and their best.

Indeed there were only two dresses at all worthy of mention, one a fine white serge 'military' coat and skirt, braided, and a smart little white three cornered hat trimmed with a large cockade of white coq's feathers. And the other, a pale green creation embroidered in raised white jessamine-flowers, and surmounted by a large white lace hat wreathed with white tulle, jessamine and roses, and on the shoulders was worn a very lovely stole of white-fox fur.

The luncheon was as excellent and the guests as merry and light hearted as could possibly be desired, in spite of the dull weather and a smaller attendance than we can remember at the first Ladies' Lunch of the season on former occasions. At the Races everyone seemed to enjoy themselves, although there were the usual losses and many groans over "a bad day" on the part of all amateur racing spirits.

On the evening of the 29th, a large dinner was given by H. E. the Governor to all the Poona Members of the Civil Service, their wives and daughters, in order to bid farewell to Sir James Monteath the then Member of Council, whose tenure of office expired on the 5th of August, and who sailed from Bombay for England on that date. His Excellency, in a very charming and amusing speech at the end of dinner, expressed not only his own, but the almost universal regret felt at Sir James's retirement from the Indian Civil Service. Indeed, during the last fortnight of his stay in India, so many farewell-banquets were given both in Poona and in Bombay, in his honour, that the Hon. Member must have felt almost a sense of pleasant relief at finding himself still alive and well on the 5th, to tell the tale! The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Muir Mackenzie arrived in Bombay by the mail-steamer from England on the 4th of August, and came on to Poona the next day, Mr. Muir Mackenzie having first bidden farewell to Sir James Monteath, and having taken over the office of Member of Council from him.

The afternoon of the 1st of August was devoted to a garden-party at Government House, Ganesh Khind, which proved the success that beautiful grounds, music, and the scent of many flowers, combined with the kind thought of his Excellency and his staff for the comfort and amusement of the guests, was bound to make it. On the evening of the same day all European Poona assembled in the Gymkhana-Hall in order to see the Tableaux Vivants of which an account has already been given.

The next great social event of the month of August was the Ball given at Ganesh Khind on the 8th inst., at which the performance of the much talked of Reels took place.

About ninety or more guests were invited to a very cheery dinner before the dance, and large numbers also arrived at 9-30 p. m., when dancing began in earnest. State Lancers and a few good valses before supper, and then came a lull in the proceedings, while anxious masters of the ceremonies rushed from room to room trying to collect all those who were to take part in the "Dance for the love of Scotland." although we have not the honour of belonging to the Land O'Cakes, yet the weird and wonderful sound of the Pipes thrilled us with admiration and amazement as did also the dancing of the gallant kilted heroes, one or two of whom might have given points in dancing to many a professional on the stage. The Reels, indeed, might almost have been a greater success, had they been danced entirely by men. As it was, they seemed to us to be somewhat spoilt by the lack of precision and knowledge, shown by the ladies, not only of the figures, but of the steps of the intricate Scotch dance. The general effect, however, was picturesque and charming, and we feel sure that the dancers, at any rate, enjoyed themselves. Let us hope there may be more Reels soon! Among other advantages, they certainly served to show off the dresses and their wearers, Lady Violet Crawley in black velvet, Mrs. Muir Mackenzie in a very handsome orange coloured, sequin trimmed gown, and Mrs. Bonus in a black dress trimmed with silver true-lover's knots, were perhaps the most striking among them.

On the 19th, another small dance was given at Government House, and this time the chief feature was a Cotillon which was chiefly arranged and led, we understand, by Colonel Forbes, who proved himself a wonder of ingenuity in inventing new and highly amusing figures for the benefit of all who took part in the dance. Dancing was not kept up to a very late hour as it was Saturday night, but for all that the evening was voted a brilliant success by the guests as they one and all, laden with beautiful presents, took their way homewards some time after midnight.

Except at the ever hospitable Ganesh Khind, there has been less entertaining than has ever before been known in Poona during the month of August. Among those who have been hospitable however, rank, first and foremost General and Mrs. Wodehouse. No less than two delightful dinner-and-dance evenings have they given in Magdala House within the last few weeks, and we understand another entertainment of the same kind is again to be given by them shortly. Every one is loud in their praise of the kindly General and his lady whose tact and talent for entertaining a large and varied assortment of guests is the admiration of us all.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TERRIBLE JAPANESE DISASTER.

LOSS OF TOGO'S FLAGSHIP.

599 CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Japanese battleship Mikasa caught fire yesterday morning, and sank.

The fire reached the aft magazine and a frightful explosion followed which blew a huge hole in her side below the water line sinking her immediately.

The casualties amount to 599 men, including some from other ships, who were assisting.

The cause of the fire is not known.

LONDON, SEPT. 13

The Mikasa was anchored at Sasebo. The fire started at the base of the mainmast and spread most rapidly exploding the magazine nearly an hour after the fire was discovered.

She sank in shallow water, and it is believed is repairable.

Admiral Togo was not on board.

The newspapers express most profound sympathy over the Mikasa disaster and recall similar disasters in the British Navy.

LATER.

Universal satisfaction is expressed at the escape of Admiral Togo.

It is understood that the King and the Admiralty have telegraphed their sympathies at the loss of the Mikasa.

The "Times" says that England as the oldest seafaring nation in the West feels poignantly the heavy blow the Japanese Navy has suffered. Fortunately the Japanese are men who bear ill fortune without mincing. All nations, including the Russian sailors, will mourn the tragic fate and do homage to the memory of the dead.

All the papers speak in a similiar strain.

[The Mikasa was Admiral Togo's flagship and took part in all the fighting at Port Arthur and in the great naval battle in the Korean Straits, coming out of all these struggles practically unscathed. She was the most powerful Japanese battleship, and was built at Barrow. Her length was 400 feet between perpendiculars and 432 feet over all; beam 76 ft. 6 inches; draught 27 ft,3 in.; on even keel. She had a displacement of 15,200 tons and an indicated horsepower of 15,000, equivalent to a speed of 18 knots. The Mikasa was fitted with Harveyed nickel steel complete belt 8 ft. 2 in. deep. The belt over the battery to the height of the main deck was 250 ft. long and 6 in. thick. The bulkheads were 14 in. and the casemates 6 in. The barbettes (circular) were 14 in. above upper deck, 10 in. below it with hoods 10 in. in front 8 in. in the sides. The protected deck was from 2 1-2 to 4 in.; main deck 1 in.;conning tower 14 in., and signal tower 4 in. The Mikasa's armament consisted of four 12inch (40 cal)breach-loading guns in pairs in barbettes, fourteen 6 in. quick-firing guns (40 cal) of which 10 were in the casemated main deck battery and four at angles of superstructure, twenty 12-pounder quick-firing guns, eight 3-pounder quick-firing guns,four 2 1-2 pounder quick-firing guns and 8 machine guns. There were also four torpedo tubes submerged on the broadsides. She had a complement of 741 all told.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE REIGN OF ANARCHY IN THE CAUCASUS.

Cossack Atrocities at Tiflis.

LONDON, SEPT. 12.

Mounted Persian Kurds continue to join the Tartars and are massacring and pillaging the Armenian villages and committing horrible barbarities.

The Cossacks fired volleys on a meeting of 2,000 Social Democrats at Tiflis, killing one hundred. Many were also trampled to death in the panic which ensued.

Prince Tumanoff, Inspector of Railways, has been assassinated at a neighbouring station.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Firing continues on the outskirts of Baku, and incendiarism and plunder are rife at Balakhany. Many factories in the Volga Province are in want of fuel.

RETURN OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

The Russian peace Commissioners have sailed from New York.

Baron Komura starts on Thursday notwithstanding his illness.

THE ST. LEGER.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger:—

Challacombe	1
Polymelus	2
Cherry Lass	3

OPENING OF THE VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE.

Presence of the British Association Delegate.

Professor Darwin has formally opened the Great Victoria Falls Bridge in the presence of the members of the British Association.

RESIGNATION OF THE HUNGARIAN CABINET.

The Universal Suffrage Question.

The Hungarian Cabinet has resigned owing to the Emperor's refusal to agree to universal suffrage.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

More Shocks.

KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY'S HELP.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Three fresh shocks of earthquake took place between eight last evening and two this morning at Cosenza in Calabria doing further damage. There is increasing panic among the population.

The Queen of Italy has given two thousand pounds sterling to place the poorest of the orphans by the earthquake in the Orphans' institutes.

King Victor Emmanuel has given four thousand pounds to the sufferers.

RUPTURE BETWEEN GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

Diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania have been ruptured, the latter refusing to redress various grievances of Greece subjects in Roumania.

DURANT FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

NORTH STAFFORDS vs. GORDONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

Durant football tournament was began here to-day. The first tie was played in fine weather before a large gathering between the 2nd North Stafford and the 2nd Gordons, the Royal Scotts Fusiliers having scratched. The game was a splendid one throughout, the North Staffords winning by a narrow margin of one goal obtained in extra time to Gordons' love.

In the first half the Gordons playing an uphill game had distinctly the best of the exchanges and after twenty minutes play shot a goal which however was given off side. At one time it looked as if the Gordons who were the heavier team, had matters in their own hands, though the North Staffords showed better combination and made a number of fine rushes into the Gordons' territory.

After half time the superior condition of the Staffords began to tell and the Gordons' goal-keeper, who proved a tower of strength to his side had to save frequently. Time, however, was called before any score had been made. It was then decided to play ten minutes extra each way. The Staffords who were now again playing a down hill game pressed the Gordons repeatedly, their forwards working the ball down again and again. After seven minutes' play Powell on the right wing got possession of the ball from a clever pass from Williams, the left centre forward, and shot a goal. Another ten minutes was played the other way to give the Gordons a chance of equalising, but they were now done up and the Staffords held them easily and narrowly missed scoring more than once, a second goal being shot but was given against them for off-side.

The Staffords now being run out, the Highland Light Infantry are close as favourites for the Cup, the combination of their forwards being one of the prettiest things that has been seen upon Annandale ground.

The following were the teams:—

North Staffords, Green (goal), Ward and Stanley (backs), Etkin,Luke and Broad (half backs), Clarke, Brough, Guest, Williams and Powell (forwards).

The Gordons—Reilly (goal), Muir and Reid (backs) Spence, Christie and Hepburn (half backs) Hogen, Montgomery Ford, Patterson and Beresford (forwards).

A FATAL ACCIDENT AT R. F. A. MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 13.

This morning between eight and nine as the 45th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, were manœuvring on the large space which lies between the grounds of Ganeshkhind proper and Kirkee Railway Station one of the drivers, named Coran, dismounted and was standing at the Head of his horses, when the latter suddenly took fright or shied and bolted knocking down the unfortunate driver. The wheel passing over his neck and he was instantaneously killed. There was another driver named Dyson who has been seriously hurt on the head and leg. He was picked up and carried to the European Hospital near the Kirkee Railway Station where he now lies.

RANGOON ABDUCTION SENSATION.

MAH NOO AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 12.

Mah Noo, the abducted daughter of Maung Ohn Ghine, arrived in Rangoon by train to-day. She was met at Pegu by her mother and relatives. Upon her arrival in Rangoon, the Commissioner of Police in the presence of the prosecuting and defending counsel, asked her whether she would elect to return to her father's house or prefer to go over to her abductor's relatives. She decided on returning home. She was so weak that she had to be assisted to her father's carriage, and so shattered was her constitution that her friends could not recognise her. A European doctor was in attendance, and certified to her being ill, in consequence of which it was decided to let her rest and recover from her debilitated condition before placing her before the Magistrate.

A NEW LAW BOOK.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Henderson, of the High Court of Calcutta, the author of several valuable works on Indian Law, has just published the seventh edition of his "Code of Criminal Procedure together with rulings, circular orders, notifications etc. of all the High Courts in Indian and notifications and orders of the Government of India and the Local Governments with copious notes." The late Sir W. F. Agnew was his collaborator in the earlier editions, but for the new edition Mr. Henderson is entirely responsible. The work has grown from 722 pages to 937 and its value has increased proportionately.

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.

ACTION BY THE RAILWAY BOARD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The following has been issued by the Railway Board:—A circular was issued on the 22nd of March to the different railway companies desiring their attention to (1.) Facilities for passengers to obtain their tickets a longer time before the departure of the trains than they are at present able to do. (2.) Facilities for examining tickets of third class passengers, both at starting and road-side stations as will enable the passengers to have proper access to the platforms and take their seats on the train without the crush which now too frequently occurs. (3.) Carriage accommodation for 3rd class passengers to prevent the over-crowding which at present is much too general.

The replies that have been received in response from the different railway companies indicate that they appreciate the attitude the Railway Board have taken towards the 3rd class passengers, who are their best clients, providing as they do 84 per cent, of the total receipts on the passengers traffic. From the different replies that have been received on the first point the majority of the most important railways have provided continuous booking at the principal stations, the opening of city offices for the issue of tickets and at smaller stations the opening of ticket offices from periods varying from half an hour to two hours ahead of the train. The second matter to which attention was called involves some rearrangement of the waiting-halls and platform-gates. The Railway Companies generally recognize that greater facilities are possible and they are taking steps to remedy the crowding and inconvenience complained of under the third head. The obvious remedy is to increase the stock of third class carriages. This is being done on most line. In one instance it was pointed out that the passengers are themselves to blame for over crowding. This is probably due to the natural wish for families, making a journey, to use the same carriage or compartment.

It may be said generally that the three matters to which attention has been called by the Railway Board are receiving their earnest attention.

Another matter which was not touched upon in the Circular was the style of third class carriage most suitable to the passengers who use them. The railway board have made enquiries of all the different railway companies and find that there is some diversity of opinion, and they think that the carriage most suitable for the third-class passengers who use them has yet to be designed. One of the points raised in the discussion was the provision of upper banks or luggage racks in third-class carriages. Some of the principal railways are of opinion that passengers distinctly appreciate and make use of the bunks provided. In the day time these bunks can be used as racks and at night for lying down for a certain proportion of the occupants. Other railways consider that racks for luggage conduce more to the comfort of third-class passengers than sleeping bunks. This latter opinion obtains more in the south of India than in the north, but all the railways are quite prepared to meet the wishes of the majority of their passengers as soon as they can by experiment ascertain what design is most appreciated.

THE SIMLA MASONIC BALL.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

The annual Masonic Ball of the Lodge Himalayan Brotherhood was held at the Town Hall, last night, and was a very crowded and brilliant affair. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon arrived punctually at 9-30, and were received with full honors, a procession being formed down the Town Hall and their Excellencies passing under the usual arch of steel.

The hall was decorated with blue and white hangings interspersed with Masonic emblems.

The State Lancers were danced by Major Heard, Master of the Himalayan Brotherhood Lodge, and Lady Curzon, and the Viceroy and Mrs. Heard, Worshipful Brother Watson and Mrs. Erle Richards Mr.Erle Richards and Lady Tupper, Colonel Shearer and Mrs. Ker, Sir Lewis Tupper and Mrs. Shearer, Brother Colonel J. McDermott and Mrs. Buck, Brother Colonel F. Leigh and Mrs. McDermott.

RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

FEAR OF FAMINE REMOVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 12.

It has continued raining heavily here all day and it is believed that what has now fallen throughout the Punjab and Rajputana has been sufficient to enable the ground to be prepared for the winter crops, besides replenishing the water of supply and enabling grass for the cattle to grow. A certain amount of distress may continue in consequence of the loss of the autumn crop over a wide area, but fear of any thing like a widespread famine is removed. The relief felt in all circles here is great.

STRANGE DISCOVERY AT CALCUTTA.

CONFESSION OF A SUICIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

At the inquest concerning the suicide of John Booth at Calcutta lock-up on the 7th instant, the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict: "Suicide by cyanide of potassium poisoning. We are of opinion that strict rules should be framed for the guidance of Police Officers when searching an accused. In one of five letters left by the deceased, he blamed the Calcutta Police for not searching him properly and said he had paid over Rs. 4,000 in tipping the Upper Province Police to leave him alone. He also said that on the 27th July, 1899, he had shot Captain Ingleton, of the 22nd Mannesota Regiment, because the latter threatened to prosecute him for forging his name to a cheque. Deceased was never suspected of this crime.

THE NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 12

THIS has been another fine day, the weather both morning and afternoon being delightful. In the morning the qualifying competitions for the R. W.I. G. C. Challenge Shield and gold medal, and for the Captain's Cup took place. The eight best scratch scores to be eligible for the former, and the eight best handicap scores for the latter. Three scores of 97 tied for eighth place in the scratch competition, and on playing off the tie was won by Nicholson, Two men tied for eighth place in the handicap competition and the tie was won by Durnford. The eight who play for the Challenge Shield are Messrs. Marshall, McLean, Radcliff-Smith, Stewart, Cant, Aitken, Traill and Nicholson, whilst the eight who play for the Captain's Cup are Scott, Thew, Miller, Keys, Haslope, Brand, Busch and Durnford. A prize presented by Mr. R. Rutherford, for best handicap score was won by R. B. Stewart.

There were altogether 38 players in this morning's competition details of which are given below. Some of the best players now in Nasik were unable to enter for one reason or another. It is much to be regretted that Colonel Anderson has injured his finger and was unable to play, as he was looked upon as a likely winner of the gold medal. E. R. Boyd, whose brilliant driving is worth going a long way to see, had very hard luck in not getting into the scratch eight.

The first rounds for the Challenge Shield and Captain's Cup have been postponed till to-morrow morning, owing to the ties having to be played off this afternoon. The Bombay Bangle has been won by Miss Heaton.

MORNING QUALIFYING COMPETITION.

Stewart	94	—	12	=	82	a
Scott	97	—	10	=	87	b
Traill	96	—	8	=	88	c
Miller	100	—	11	=	89	b
Keys	99	—	10	=	89	b
Thew	97	—	8	=	89	b
Brand	100	—	10	=	90	b
Haslope	99	—	9	=	90	b
Busch	104	—	13	=	91	b
McLean	93	—	2	=	91	c
Radcliffe Smith	94	—	3	=	91	c
Sharman	99	—	7	=	92	
Durnford	102	—	10	=	92	d
Marshall	92	—	Scr	=	92	c
Cant	95	—	3	=	92	c
Tennant	101	—	8	=	93	
Aitken	95	—	2	=	93	c
Mckenzie	110	—	16	=	94	
Nicholson	97	—	2	=	95	c
Russ	107	—	12	=	95	
Mead	109	—	14	=	95	
Griffiths	103	—	8	=	95	

a Winner of prize for lowest nett score.
b Qualifies for Captain's Cup Competition.
c Qualifies for Challenge Shield Competition.
d Qualifies for Captains Cup after tie.

LADIES COMPETITION FOR BOMBAY BANGLE.

Miss Heaton	89	—	6	=	83	a
Miss Manwaring	111	—	24	=	87	b
Mrs Anderson	89		Scr	=	89	c
Miss Sargent	116	—	20	=	96	
Mrs Heaton	103	—	6	=	97	
Miss Grey	127	—	24	=	103	
Mrs Keys	123	—	18	=	105	
Mrs Miller	134	—	24	=	110	
Mrs Holmes	136	—	24	=	112	
Mrs Marshall	143	—	24	=	119	
Mrs Traill	160	—	24	=	136	

a Winner of Bangle.
b Second prize.
c Third prize.

Five other competitors did not return their cards.

NASIK SEPT. 13.

Rain fell this morning interfering considerably with the comfort of the players in the Challenge Shield competition. Cant beat Mclean five up. Marshall beat Radcliff-Smith two up, Stewart beat Traill one up. Nicholson beat Aitken three up. In the Captain's Cup competition Scott beat Brand one up. Durnford beat Thew three up. Keys beat Haslope. Busch and Miller tied after Busch had been down four.

In the afternoon the Handicap Foursomes were played. The weather was favourable on the whole with an occasional heavy shower. Cant and Jones beat temple and Williams. Haslope and Stewart beat Scott and Cameron. Miller and Greaves beat Brand and Cresswell. Durnford and Griffiths beat Sharman and Traill. Meade and Heaton beat Busch and Brickmann, Keys and Tennant beat Mackenzie and Jeffrey.

In the semi-final Keys and Tennant beat Meade and Heaton. Durnford and Greffiths beat Miller and Greaves.

In the ladies' competition for the prize presented by Mr. Heaton match play, Miss. Manwaring, Miss. Heaton, Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Boyd are left in to play the semi-final.

In the handicap competitions medal play Huntgrubbe won in the morning with the score of 90 minus one 89. Radcliffe Smith won in the afternoon with the score of 91 minus three 88.

LOSS OF THE S. S. BIHARA,

CAPTAIN EXONERATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 14.

The Marine Court of Enquiry that sat to investigate the circumstances which caused the grounding of the s.s. Bihara concluded this afternoon. The Court held that Captain Foster had navigated his ship carefully and properly, and it was not prepared under circumstances of the case to characterize any of Captain Foster's proceedings as a wonderful act or default or to cancel or suspend his certificate, and, therefore, acquitted him of all the charges. The Court further reported its appreciation of the excellent conduct of Captain Foster and his officers after the accident in maintaining order and taking measures for the safety of the passengers. The Chief Engineer of the s.s. Bihara will be tried separately.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. VILLE DE LA CIOTAT.

The following is the list of passengers per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Ville-de-la-Ciotat arrived here from Marseilles yesterday at 9 A. M.:—

Dr S H Commissariat (Miss) Mr, Clare, Mr R P, Cottet, Maj-General and Mrs, Douglas, Mr, Decamps, Miss de Jong, Mr Dhoomamall, Mr Duchesne, Mr Davis, Mr Schmidt Ernsthonsen, Mr Esdale, Mr Von Ernsthansen, Mr Forsyth, Mr and Mrs G R Goodwin. Miss Gregory, Maj G L S Gordon. Mrs Golly and 2 infants, Mr Guilloux, Mrs Hartag, Mr F Hutchinson, Mr W J Hope, Mr Heacock, Mr S N Kirkpatrick, Mr and Mrs Jolly, and 3 children, Mr G M Jones, Mr F Jolly, Mr S R Kirkpatrick, Mr R B Khan, Mr Lamburg, Mr Louset, Lt Muirhead, Mr A Meyer, Mr Mamouloux, Mr Moreira, Mr and Mrs Nestor and 2 children, Mr A S Nester and infant, Mr G J Page Mr Pairamall, Sister Plantaz, Sister Pasquier Brother Paul, Mrs Ravel and infant, Mr Rez, Capt Short, Maj L A Smith, Maj F Thomson Wyyille, Mr Uchhuger, Mr Voland Willy, Mr T Whitham, Mr A Wallace, Dr and Mrs J Rutter Williamson, and infant, Mr P Williaz, Mr Willy

THE RUBATTINO STEAMER.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s, R. Rubattino; Captain M, Sapporiti, leaving this morning:—

To Suez—Mr Haidar bey, Mr Zannetes.

To Naples and Genoa—Miss Abbott Miss Anderson Miss Armstrong Rev J S Bair, Mr Bonaglia Sister Caroline, Mr R Colonnelle Mrs Dean, Miss Fairbank, Rev Father E G Figueirede, Mr Govind Ram, Vr. Hardyal Singh, Mrs A Henderson, Mrs K Henderson and infant, Mr W P Henderson, Miss Kittermaster, Sister Martha, Mr A Mitra, Rev G G Morrison, Mr Maynard, Miss Murphy, Mr Nandlal, Mr A S Nash, Rev J M and Mrs Paterson, Mr J N Rai, Mr H Mr Rideont, Dr S Sathianadhan, Lieut Col G A Welman and Miss Young.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

R. F. A. KIRKEE vs. SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

ANOTHER good attendance turned out yesterday to witness the above match played on a ground on which the respective teams found considerable difficulty in standing. A band helped to while away the time for those who turned up early, and again obliged from half time till some time after the conclusion of play. Mr, Malandaine's selection was treat. The game was quite a good one though the slippery nature of the ground rather spoilt some pretty bits of play. Though very warm favourites and equal favourites for the Cup, the Seaforths only managed to win with a margin of a goal against the team with which the Y. M. C. A. drew, but lost in the extra time played. The R. A. halves made a very stubborn defence and their inside left and centre were always conspicuous in converting play to the opposing end. In the winners' line most of the play was on the left, the backs' kicking was good and gave their custodian little to do. Play in the first half was most even, but though there was no score, the Seaforths had considerably the better of the second half.

The tie between the Yorks and York and Lancs is to be played this morning at 6 o'clock.

From the start of play the Seaforths sent the ball behind at the Band Stand end. After some even play the Seaforths came away on the left, the outside taking a shot and from the throw out the inside, the ball went to the right the inside shooting just to the right and from the kick out a long shot by the centre went wide. Coming back a long tussel took place in front of the goal, but nothing came of it and some clever work by the R. F. S. centre relieved the pressure. They however were soon after forced to concede two corners. The Highlanders right wing got back well and sent in a fine, high shot, which the custodian fisted out. A brief visit to the other end saw the right wing bring it back, but they could do no good, they however kept there twice calling on the man in goal to save shots from the left inside. Some very pretty play by the two on the right wing kept the R. A. backs busy. The R. A. now came up through the inside left and he sent in a hard shot which was saved and the inside right kicked behind from an angle. Their centre in slipping ricked his ankle and could do little more than walk, their whole forward line in fact found it had to keep their feet on the wet ground. The centre signalled his fitness again by a clever run clearing a corner kick and a clever bout of passing saw the ball once more in the Scotch 25. Clearing up the centre the Seaforths' left wing centred the inside right just missed, but the outside sent in a stinger which was finely saved and some midfield play ensued the ball finally going behind the Seaforths' line. The outside right got away from the kick out and helped by his inside got down to the penalty area and sent in a hard high shot which was just saved, the inside right headed into the custodian's hand and before he could sling it out, ousted him into his goal opening the Seaforths' score. Half time went immediately after.

On kicking off the Seaforths rushed up the outside right sending behind and the ball changed ends again going behind. A fine bit of play by the centre and right wing again made the R. A. backs get busy but their centre was again instrumental in returning the pill. Some level play and then the outside left got on and sent in a flying shot a foot too high. Immediately on top of this the R. A. centre got clean away giving his side a corner it did not stay long the right outside calling on their custodian and a useless corner resulted,and a second soon after and the inside left sent over after an exciting time in front of goal. A quite brilliant run by the R. A. left inside woke the opposing custodian out of a reverie and the left wing relieved his anxiety The room, however, returned mainly through the efforts of the right half and their outside left was robbed on the point of starting by the left back a good run by Scotch left wing and inside saw them once more dangerous, but the ball went out of play and the R. A. came up well the inside left and wing playing well, it was however of short duration and but for a stubborn bit of play by their left half would have been in a tight place, an off-side by the Scotch inside right from a ground centre from the left lost a good chance but they returned the right wing centring and the inside left heading but the custodian saved finely. They kept up the pressure, a shot by the inside left going over and in the R. A. anxiety to get away soft determined charging took place which made some of them take a good bird's eye view of things. Showing good pace the left inside came up again, but he only added to the number of poor shots. After a long interval the R. A. came up the right half giving to the centre who tipped it over the backs' heads the custodian running out and gathering nicely some long kicks ensued. A fine shot after a good run was finely saved and the custodian again shone. Coming back again the Scotch right wing centred well the centre returned with a tricky back kick but the ensuing shot went straight to the man in goal. Time went with the Seaforths keeping up a continual pressure. Score:

Seaforth H'landers	1 goal
R. F. A. Kirkee	nil

The changes in the team were; Seaforths.—Lce-Cpl Stephen instead of MacPherson at left back. Thompson dropped out for a damaged knee. R F A—Right half Hunter instead of Ritchie hurt in Y M C A match. Colour-Sgt Horman was the Referee.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brooke-Knox, Et H and Mrs
Brokenshire, Mr J
Beecher, Mr S
Baker, Miss
Duggleby, Mr J R
Douglas, Mr W N G and Mrs
Hosking, Mr J
Hewett, Col W
Jenkin, Mr J

Mathews, Lt A M
MacHutchin, Mrs and child
Parsons, Miss A B
Rapaport, Mr L
Steen, Capt H B
Thornley, Mr P W
Taylor, Mr W G
Willcox, Miss M
Wallace, Mr C B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anila, Mdme
Addington, Major Hon H
Biscoe, Mr W F
Brown, Mr W H
Bowden, Mr H G A
Clayton, Mr T
Campbell, Lt H
Cochhill, Mr H
Carruthers, Lt G
Dawson, Col C H
Durst, Mr A
Dawes, Lt R A
Duscheene, Mr A E
Formby, Mr and Mrs B W
Foreman, Mr C J
Grove, Mrs L R
Gosney, Mr J D
Hodgkinson, Miss
Huddleston, Lt G W
Hands, Mr T W

Jackson, Lieut H S
Jones, Mr L G
Kalaspar, Mr M B
Liddiard, Mr
Maxey, Miss E
Moore, Lt-Col R
Moylan, Mr W M
Orr, Capt S A M
O'Donnell, Lt-Col
Porter, Mr F
Paget, Major V
Paruj, Mr and Mrs
Pudumjee, Mr and Mrs
Ross Capt G C
Scrafton, Mr
Smith, Dr Annie
Tachakra, Mr N B
Willcombe, Mr E P
Wilkinson, Mr M
Wathen, Mrs

FROM BRINDISI.

Bollam, Mr E
Clarke, Mr H S
Creegan, Lt-Col T A
Carey, Lt-Col D

Mackie, Mr A W
Nash, Mr P A
Parsons, Mr W F

FROM PORT SAID—Gackwar, Pilg, B

FOR KARACHI.

Hirst, Mr S
Jones, Mr H A
Neve, Mr A

Ross Mr J A
Ware, Capt and Mrs W
Walton, Lt C

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cohn, Mr S T
Lewis, Mr R S

Low, Mr C

FOR YOKOHAMA—Fearnley, Mr A G.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Memories of a Former Peace Conference.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

PILGRIMS AT LOURDES.

PARIS, AUG. 25.

THE talk to-day is of nothing but Congresses and Conferences. We have M. Gaston Dru wiring to his paper from St. Petersburg. On parle beaucoup, ici, du congres international destine a regler definitivement la question d'Extreme-Orient. It is but natural then that one's thoughts should revert for a space to the memorable diplomatic encounter at Berlin in the distant year' 78; and one recalls the delightful mot of M. Blowitz on the eve of his departure for the Kaiserstadt: "In Paris the fish speak; in Berlin the parrots are dumb"! It was left to the great special to loosen their tongues. Most of the Great Powers were represented at the Berlin Peace Congress by three Plenipotentiaries, who were attended by a small army of secretaries and attaches. Seven secretaries ministered to the requirements of Prince Bismarck and his co-Plenipos; the representatives of Austria and France each had the same number of assistants as the Germans; there were five gentlemen lending their aid to Sultan's diplomatic trio; four sufficed for Count Corti and Count Launay (Italy), six for Prince Gort-chakoff, Count Schouvaloff, and Baron d'Oubril (Russia), but Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Salisbury, and Lord Odo Russell required no fewer than fourteen secretaries and attaches, including the late Lord Rowton.

Other States also had their interests watched by racial representatives—Roumania, Montenegro, Servia, Greece, etc. The ill-fated Delayannis went to Berlin for the King of the Hellenes, and he was accompanied by two other statesmen. There were two specially-appointed Secretaries of the Congress. The first day's proceedings at the new residence of the Man of Blood and Iron "in the Wilhelmstrasse began on June 13, and the Plenipotentiaries' final meeting was on July 13. This galaxy of diplomatists assembled round the council" able on nineteen occasions, their deliberations usually lasting from an hour and a half to three hours. Dizzy missed one meeting owing to a sore throat. Prince Gortchakoff was an absentee more than once owing to a sharp attack of gout. One day, being bent on addressing the Congress,he was carried to the door of the council-chamber. In one of his matchless reports the prince of special correspondents told the world, through the "Times," what Prince Gortchakoff, when almost unable to stand, said. Russia wishes it to be known that she is desirous of exchanging the laurels of victory, bought with her most precious blood, for the palm of peace. On a previous occasion a speech by him had made a considerable impression. Russia (he said) had made great and important concessions in the interest of peace. On July 2 it appeared to M. Blowitz that the Congress was evidently coming to an end; but, the end was much farther off than he had anticipated.

During the Congres there were alarms and excursions from the outside. There was, for example, the publication of the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, which provoked much discussion in Berlin. One seems to remember how it come out through the agency of young Marvin, a copyist at the Foreign Office, who, after transcribing the document, memorised it and gave it to an evening paper. There was a scare in London, and the young man found himself at Bowstreet one day. The proceedings, however, came to naught, as Mr. Marvin had not abstracted anything from the F. O.—only committed a State paper to memory and disposed of its contents to a newspaper. Then there leaked out the fact of the Anglo-Turkish alliance; and at Berlin people went about talking of this magnifique coup de theatre. There was, too, the announcement of the British occupation of Cyprus, which, said the "Journal de St. Petersbourg" was brought about so that Lord Beaconsfield might not return to England with his hands empty. The Congress provided M. Blowitz with an opportunity for one of his big scoops. He had been scoring from the beginning. He had asked for an early copy of the Treaty, and had been refused it. But he had contrived to interview Bismarck,and had dined with the Chancellor; and next he obtained a copy of the Treaty from a friendly diplomatist, two days before it was signed by the Plenipotentiaries. He stitched the precious document into his waistcoat, and with his able coadjutor, Mackenzie Wallace, took train for Brussels. Then came a difficulty. The telegraph clerk refused to wire the long despatch to London, for (said he) it is the Berlin Treaty! M Blowitz had provided against this contemplated obstacle; and, aroused in the middle of the night the director of telegraphs sat up in bed and signed the permission to forward the immensely long despatch. Thus it came about that the text of the Treaty, occupying three columns and a half,plus thetranslation was published in a second edition of the "Times" some hours before it was signed on the Saturday at Berlin. M. Blowitz had been unable to get a written copy of the preamble, but Count de St. Vallier read it to him slowly and aloud,and Blowitz's wounderful memory enabled to him to dictate it to his secretary uerbatim! M. Blowitz has told "the story in print". How could the "Times" have got the preamble yesterday, seeing that it was not drawn up? " asked Prince Bismarck of the Count de St. Vallier, who was then at liberty to tell what had happened." And what did he say when you told him? "I asked M. de St. Vallier." "Excuse me," replied the Count, smilling" but he did "not tell me to repeat it to you"! The proceedings at Berlin were printed on parchment, bound in red morocco. Only seven copies were made, and these were placed on the table and signed by the Plenipotentiaries who numbered twenty. The seals were previously affixed by the two secretaries, Radowitz and Mony, who certified the copies as conformable to the original.

All France is waiting for news of the arrival at some port of the yacht Catharina, carrying the absconding clerk of the Comptoir d'Escompte. Pamphlets giving Gallay's history and the history of the woman accompanying him are already published, and soon songs about him will be printed and sung. One hears everywhere of the phantom yachtsman. Not since the Humbert case has the fancy of France been so captured by a swindle. As Gallay took in coal for twelve days at Las Palmas, it is thought he must touch at Bahia or Pernambuco; but M. Hamard the chief of the Paris detective force, is not too sanguine. He knows he is dealing with a man who has had the advantage of himself being a detective. Gallay's father is still, by the way in the police. Meanwhile more stories of Gallay's past history circulate indeed they pour into Paris from every part of France where he was known. According to one account he is suffering from an incurable disease which is also exquisitely painful and it is therefore said that he is deliberately playing with fate with epicurean carelessness, and will kill himself rather than be taken. All such stories may be taken as designed to increase the rather pleasing air of mystery and sinister romance. Until he made the acquaintance of Mme. Valentin Merelli, the woman who has fled with him, Gallay was a model clerk and a model husband, perfectly happy on his modest income. But the woman apparently tempted him, and his natural vanity did the rest. Mme. Merelli's real name is Mme. Sohet. She is divorced, and has been an actress at the Theatre des Mathurins and at the Grand Guignol. Gallay's method of embezzlement was simplicity itself. He was one of the correspondence staff at the Comptoir d'Escompte and his duty was to receive and answer letters. By forging a letter from a customer, he obtained payment into accounts opened at other banks or other branches of the Comptoir d'Escompte of larger sums of money, and by stealing the letter which advised the customer of the payment he avoided discovery. The exact amount of his defalcations is now said to have been £73,000. The Comptoir d'Escompte offers a reward of ten per cent of the money found on Gallay when he is caught.

The shooting season opened on Sunday in the second zone, which includes much of the centre and south of France. President Loubet was out with a party at the Chateau de Mazenc. Later, when the season opens in the third zone, he will go on to

Rambouillet, where there is some of the best pheasant shooting in France. Pheasant rearing is not nearly so general in France as in England, but in the Government preserves in the Rambouillet Forest it is carried out on a large scale to provide sport for the President and his guests. The Kings of Italy and Portugal, and, the Czar, have shot there with M. Loubet. The Rambouillet Forest is a magnificent country of hill and dale, covered with fine trees, oak, silver birch, and great patches of tall, sweet-smelling pines, which stand so thickly that the sun never penetrates them. One can lie under them on a soft carpet of pine needles, and fancy oneself in a grotto where numberless stalagmites stretch upward to the roof, and the wind in the branches is like the sough of the tide on a shingly beach. Outside the gloom of the pine woods the sun shines on a young oak thicket and patches of purple heather in full bloom. Further on is a boulder-strewn ledge, and below it a brown stream tumbles. In the evening the woods are alive with rabbits, and pheasants scurry across the drives rising sometimes with a whirr and a shriek of protest. The Chateau at Rambouillet is the President's shooting-box. It stands on the edge of the town, in a trimly-kept English garden, just now a mass of bloom. Beyond the lake the avenues of lime trees melt into the forest, which comes down on the side away from the town.

The house itself was built originally in fifteenth century. It is now a curious mixture of stone and stucco and brick. At one corner there is a battlemented stone tower of the Middle Ages, and at five other angles round stuccoed towers, with pepper-pot roofs. The cornice and the casings of the upper windows are in red brick, and an iron balcony runs round the first floor. The place has a history. The English Regent, Salisbury, besieged it in in 1425. Francis I. died in the big stone tower. Marie Antoinette stayed there and played at the simple life in the model dairy which still exists in the park. Charles X. took refuge there after the Revolution of 1830, gathering 12,000 soldiers to reconquer his capital but his rebellious subjects advanced in greater force to attack him, and he fled to Cherbourg and England. Lastly Germans and French fought there in 1870, and the big, low dining-hall was the mess-room of German officers until the end of the war.

Yesterday tha great white train, the train of the dangerously sick, before returned from Lourdes to the Gare d'Orleans in Paris, which it left four days upon its pathetic journey southward. Each day this week has brought from Lourdes its regular report of cures duly authenticated by the doctors, and a telegram describes the medical examination of the cures of last year. If there be a more heartrending experience than that sad, prayer-punctuated journey down to Lourdes it is the journey back again. On the way down, each pilgrim of them all is hopeful, fiercely hopeful. On the way back to Paris all the pilgrims are hopeful still, pathetically so; and this it is which makes the heart of the onlooker ache. Nothing lessens the faith or damps the ardour of these pilgrims to the Grotto where the Virgin Mary, in her bright blue robe, appeared to Bernadette, the little peasant girl of Massabielle; there was one cripple, who had travelled from Lille to the Grotto every year for nineteen years. He was still hopeful, but his name has not yet appeared among the cures. The greatest miracle of all at Lourdes is that one never hears of whole people catching disease from other pilgrims. Perhaps faith acts as a strong antiseptic. I have seen a lady of gentle nurture, sixty years old, take her place between two girls whose faces showed the ravages of lupus. She had no fear and caught nothing, though in the same compartment with her travelled three lepers. And amid all the horrors and nerve-shaking experiences of a Lourdes pilgrimage, one thing is very beautiful—the charity displayed. No work is too disgusting, or too menial for the devoted men and women who go down each year to tend the pilgrims, and faith such as theirs may achieve—nay, has achieved—a miracle.

The Paris tradesman is quick in the uptak. The solar eclipse has inspired his ingenuity almost as much as did the earlier royal visit to Paris. Already although the eclipse is not expected till the 30th, picture postcards of it are on sale, and spectacles, pince nez, or single eyeglasses with grey smoked lenses are to be had for coppers. Also upon the rocky heights of the Buttes, Chaumont, on the terrace which skirts the white Church of the Sacred Heart, upon the hilltop of Montmartre, and in the Rue du Telegraphe at Menilmontant, which three points are the highest in Paris, enterprising tradesmen have already staked out small enclosures from which, by means of scientific telescopes—a sight of the eclipse will be obtainable for fifty centimes. Quaintest of all, though, is the device being promenaded on and round the boulevards by a man in a khaki suit, whose back suddenly becomes a blaze of light, and as suddenly an ordinary khaki-covered back again. As soon as the inevitable crowd has gathered it lights up again, bearing the electric legend: Not the eclipse. Only an advertisement for quelqu' un's boots.

ENGLISHMEN ON THE CONGO.

NEWS OF MAJOR COTTON'S EXPEDITION.

Reuter's Agency has received news of the progress of Major Powell-Cotton who left England last year on an expedition from the Nile to the Zambesi, which it was expected would occupy about two years. The explorer has had a good deal of trouble with his caravan, and news of his movements has been delayed by the murder of his native runners.

At the middle of June, Major Powell-Cotton was in the Congo, and had reached Buni Camp, on the Mahagi Irumu road. This district, which is at an elevation of 6 000 feet and consists of rolling grass-hills, would, the explorer claims, make an ideal white man's grazing country. The streams and marshes are already bridged. Later intelligence announces the arrival of the expedition at Irumu, where Major Powell-Cotton, who had enjoyed excellent sport and had secured five elephants, had obtained one of the largest tuskers on record, the ivory of which weighed 372lb. At the end of June, he was leaving for the Stanley Forest.

In one of his letters Major Powell-Cotton says: "One of the Congo officials at Wadelai told me a curious story of how the natives in the vicinity dispose of the old folk when they become a burden. As soon as the infirmities of old age creep on them they are given a soothing draught and wrapped in a fresh antelope skin. Thus attired they are carried by members of their family to a spot some distance from the village and are abandoned in the grass close to a native track. The first native passing by sees what he thinks is an antelope, and spears it, whereupon the victim's family emerge from their hiding-place and express horror and surprise at the unfortunate incident."

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffi. earnings for week ending 19th August 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry system.	2,07,982	3,21,630	2,631	5,32,243
I M R do ...	62,940	75,228	485	1,38,653
Total......	2,70,922	3,96,858	3,116	6,70,896
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904—				
G I P R system...	1,70,561	4,14,902	3,789	5,89,252
I M R do ..	59,063	72,311	1,095	1,32,469
Total......	2,29,624	4,87,213	4,884	7,21,721
Increase or { G I P R	+37,421	− 93,272	− 1,158	− 57,009
Decrease... { I M R...	+ 3,877	+ 2,917	− 610	+ 6,184

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCH.

NOTES ON THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 12.

AN error of judgment by Greig in putting the Parsees in first after winning the toss was partly responsible for one of the most remarkable displays ever seen in the whole serries of matches between the Presidency and the Parsees. It is never a wise or safe thing to give your opponents first innings on the Poona wicket, when your own side can take first knock. But two things guided Greig in his action, viz., the probability that the wicket would play a bit queerly for the first hour or so, owing to the top beingwet, and the expectation that the bowling at his disposal would at all events be no worse than its has been during the past few years in Presidency teams. Unfortunately for Greig's plans the wicket, although a little difficult for the first half hour, was never sufficiently so as to justify the course of sending his opponents in first, and the Presidency bowling proved to be the feeblest ever seen, Greig himself, Kiddle, Stanger-Leathes, Stileman, Ling, Powell, and Airey were all given lengthy trials, and probably never before in the annals of these matches has such a variety of stuff—and tosh—been sent down in the course of an innings. Greig, although bowling in reality very poorly, did succeed on the various occasions that he took over the ball in keeping the runs down, but the only bowler who deserves to be spoken of as such was Stileman, who after being tonked severely by H. D. Kanga and K. M. Mistri the first time he went on, bowled quite well when put on for the second time, quarter of an hour or so afterwards. Only five Parsee wickets fell on, of which Stileman was able to claim three (two clean bowled and one stumped) and a hand in the capture of a fourth from a marvellous catch at mid-off. The least said about the bowling of the others the better. No doubt a good ball was sent down every now and then, but for the most part the stuff that was expected to get the crack Parsee batsmen out was utter tosh. The Parsees could not be said to have made a bad start in obtaining 68 runs for the first wicket, that of J. N. Mody; but promising as this was, it sunk into absolute insignificance when compared with what followed. H. D. Kanga who was then well set was joined by K. M. Mistri and the pair after a bit proceeded to make hay of the bowling, carrying the total to 245 before they were separated. This was brought about by a smart bit of stumping by Kearsey off Stileman's bowling. The partnership for second wicket produced 178 which, if not exactly a record for any partnership in these matches, is not far off being one. Greig and Poore in the early nineties put on 200 runs between them and some years later Greig and Jardine together made 180. Mistri's share of the partnership was 89 compiled with only two mistakes and was a delightful innings to watch. The crack left hander, who is still at Patiala, does not get as many opportunities nowadays of participating in a good class of cricket, but his powers as a batsman remain unimpaired. The Parsee were in a record breaking mood and before stumps were drawn had succeeded in creating two fresh records for these matches. H. D. Kanga by scoring 225 has now the distinction of holding the record for the highest individual score ever made in a Presidency match, Greig's 184 in the later nineties being the previous highest. Kanga's score is a record in a double sense, as it is the only one of 200 ever made in these matches. Another record that went by the board was the total which previous to yesterday was 370 odd by the Parsees.

THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

POONA, SEPT. 13.

LEAVING off on Monday evening with 417 for five wickets and being prevented from declaring by the rules until luncheon hour on the second day there seemed every probability that the Parsees' innings would be a remarkable one if the other five batsmen to go in fared at all well and H. D. Kanga and D. Raja increasing their overnight scores by much. Contrary to expectation however, the remaining five wickets were only productive of 86 runs. Kanga and Raja on Tuesday morning on a perfect batsman's wicket carried the total to 437. A couple of run's later Home Kanga's superb inninges came to an end for 233, he having only succeded in adding 8 to his overnight score. To say that his innings was one of the cleanest ever seen in the whole series of matches between the Presidency and the Parsees is no exaggeration, for from first to last he only made two mistakes, but one of which could be regarded as a proper chance, At times he played a comparatively quiet game; at others he thrashed the badly worn out bowling to all parts of the ground, most of his runs being obtained from strokes in front of the wicket. Some of the critics watching the match declared that he only had one good stroke—a drive to the off, and that his play all round the wicket would require a lot of finishing before he would be capable of withstanding really good bowling. In this I do not agree with them, for although a few of his strokes, notably those behind the wicket, betrayed a want of good coaching, nearly all his forward strokes were perfect, and on the whole his batting is of a very high class and quite sound enough to permit him to score heavily off any class of bowling. However all this is beside the question and I have only to deal with the merit of his innings in this particular match which I maintain entitles him to take a very high place among India's leading batsmen. His innings was a record one in several respects. It was, to start with, by far the highest ever compiled in a Presidency match as well as the highest ever made on the Poona ground. Not only that, but it is a record innings for any class of cricket in Western India, the previous record being Mr. A. D. Wilkins' 218 for North vs. South of the Presidency at Poona in 1887. The total of the Parsees has, as far memory holds good, only been exceeded on two occasions viz. in 1900 by the Poona Gymkhana against the Bombay Gymkhana at Poona and in a match in the middle eighties at Poona in which Sewell, Troup, King, and other well known Madras cricketers took part. The partnership for the second wicket, 178, is also a record for Presidency matches. The only batsman who showed anything like good form when the Parsees continued their innings on Tuesday morning was Pavri who made 36 not out, the third highest score in the innings and showed that he is still to be reckoned upon as a rungetting bat. In the long innings of 503 Kearsey kept wicket remarkably well only giving away 32 byes. The bowling honours, such as they were, went to two Bombay representatives, Stileman and Kiddle who each took four wickets for 113 and 97 respectively. Stileman was the only bowler who could do anything on the first day and Kiddle bowled remarkably well on second morning taking three wickets for 10 runs apiece.

And now I come to the Presidency batting. With the wicket in favour of rungetting there seemed no earthly reason why the Presidency, even if they had to follow on, should not be able to point to two respectable totals. In the light, however, of subsequent events I am forced to the conclusion that the batting, with one notable exception, was even weaker than the bowling and the debacle which followed the Presidency's efforts to either make a draw of the match or to come out of it with some little credit leads me seriously to suggest that this annual fixture be discontinued unless the Presidency can get together an eleven, a few at least of which can be relied upon not to fail. Of recent years the side has usually turned out to be too much of a one man team and this must be extremely disheartening to that one man—Captain Greig—who as things are at present is expected to beat the Parsees by his own unaided efforts. It has come to be a recognised thing that if Greig fails the Presidency fails and for this ridiculous state of affairs there appears to be no remedy short of the abandonment of the match or extending, the Presidency field of selection to other parts of India. To leave the match to be played under present conditions is something akin to pitting the full strength of Yorkshire against one of the second class counties, and what possible interest, I would ask, can such a fixture have for real cricket lovers? The Parsees, I am well aware, are content to leave the present state of things undisturbed, as it matters little to them what the composition of the Presidency team is provided they continue to obtain easy victories like those this year and last. But if the Parsis looked at things in the right spirit they would refuse to play the Presidency unless the latter were prepared to guarantee a stronger side than a very ordinary Gymkhana eleven. For that was all the Presidency team this year. The two innings of the Presidency were most inglorious exhibitions in which there was only one bright spot. I, of course, allude to the two sterling innings played by Greig. Out of 118 from the bat in the first innings Greig made 66 more than half. In the second innings be made 42 out of the same number of runs from the bat. As soon as he was dismissed in both innings Presidency batting broke down, and if I can find a word to say in favour of any of the other it is Lieutenant J. O. Airey who made 23 and 24 and struggled pluckiy to stem the tide of disaster which had set in against his side. The Parsees as things turned out did not miss their great bowlers Mehta and Bulsara, as Warden and K. B. Mistri proved far too good for the Presidency batsmen. The pleasures of the match were very much marred by the frequency of the Parsee appeals when the Presidency were batting. In Greig's two innings I counted 18 appeals, four in one over, made chiefly by the wicket-keeper and the other batsman were harassed in a similar manner by unnecessary appeals, many of them being put quite off their game. It was most unsportsman like of the Parsee team, and their captain should have stopped it.

THE POONA SEASON.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Junior Polo Tournament, the ties of which were played off between the 13th Hussars vs. 29th Lancers, and the Old World Team vs. R. E's on the 14th of August, the 33rd Cavalry vs. R. F. A. Kirkee, and the 10th Hussars vs. 93rd Highlanders on the 15th, caused much excitement and enthusiasm. The second round, which was to have been played off on Friday the 18th of August, had to be put off till Saturday morning, on account of the rain; with the consequence that spectators of the second game were comparatively few and far between, particularly those of the gentler sex. They, however, were present in full force on the afternoon of the 18th inst., when the Final was played, and the popular "Tenth" gave the sporting R. E's of Kirkee a thorough beating in spite of much good play on the side of the losing team.

Tournaments of all sorts have been the order of the day lately, football, cricket, tennis and badminton, and we understand that the tennis particularly, this year is of a very high order. We have two more events to record before concluding our letter for last month. One, the "At Home" given by the National Indian Association at the Council Hall on the 22nd of August, and the other the concert given in the Gymkhana Hall by the Hyderabad Contingent Band on the 30th of the month.

The N. I. A. "At Home" at which his Excellency the Governor and many distinguished British and Indian guests were present, was a larger and more successful social gathering than has ever before been known in the annals of the Association. Of English and Parsee ladies and gentlemen there is usually a large number, but this time the presence of a great many Hindu ladies was welcomed with much pleasure and cordiality, and it is to be hoped that next year, they will honour the Association again by coming to their "At Home" and bringing others of their friends in their train.

All thanks are due to Mrs. H. S. Lawrence for the delightful afternoon of music which she, through the medium of her friends, provided for the entertainment of the members. Miss Down, Captain Street and Mr. Cann sang charmingly, and Miss Muir Mackenzie, and a Parsee lady, whose name we are sorry to say, has escaped us, gave us various pieces on the violin, the latter lady playing duetts with her violin-master, unaccompanied by the piano. The concert given on the 30th by the all-popular Hyderabad Contingent Band was a success and was greatly enjoyed by all real lovers of music. That is to say, the orchestral part of the performance was thoroughly enjoyed. Of amateur singing, if a "captious critic" may be allowed to say so, a little goes a very long way; and if one or two of the songs might have been omitted and the programme either shortened or other light orchestral pieces played instead, we venture to think that the whole concert would have been an even greater success than it was under the circumstances. Weber's Overture to Oberon was quite charmingly played by the orchestra, as was also F. H. Corven's delightful Ballet music, "The Language of Flowers." Herr Schmidt is certainly a wonderful musician and conductor to have trained his orchestra of native bandsmen to such marvellous efficiency. The Duett for violin and viola, played by Herr Schmidt and Mr. Behr was also an excellent and musicianly performance. But the gem of the evening was the Piccolo Solo, Desorme's, "The Wren" played by the little prodigy, H. E. School Boy Mallanah, as he styles himself in the programme! His age may be everywhere between seven and fourteen years, but his playing, his whole rendering and "attaque," is that of a grown man and a true musician. His performance was greeted with rounds of applause and an encore called for and given, as he is now well-known and highly appreciated in Poona.

In our next letter we hope to have many gay doings to describe. Poona is filling up and we veritably believe it is smartening up at last! So we shall have a chance of seeing, admiring and criticising, now that the ladies have really begun to bestir themselves to come, to see, and to conquer!

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HORSE BREEDING.

THE Royal Commission on Horse Breeding have presented their 10th report. They state that out of a total of 94 stallions entered for exhibition at their last show (90 being present), 48 had been exhibited before and 42 were new entries. Of these 56 were sent for veterinary examination and 51 were passed sound. Of the new exhibits 11 received premiums and of the old 17. They consider it a satisfactory sign that the percentage of horses rejected for unsoundness shows a great diminution compared with the early years of their work. When the first show was held at Islington in 1889, of 90 exhibits 17 were rejected as unsound, while in the present year, out of 90 exhibits, only five failed to pass the veterinary examination. From a total of 75 horses exhibited in the English classes only one horse was rejected. The question of purchasing horses for remounts between three and four years old is one which has been recommended by the Commissioner from time to time in their reports, and they say that they cannot state too strongly that in their opinion great benefit would accrue to the public service, and much encouragement would be given to breeders to use only sound stallions, producing horses fit for use in the British Army if the breeders knew that the Remount Department were purchasers of their young stock. They note with great pleasure that at the last spring show of the Hunters' Improvement Society, the prizes for the best group of three young hunters by the same sire were awarded to the produce of one of the King's premium stallions, Wales, and 22 other awards were gained at the same show by animals sired by the King's premium stallions. The Commissioners have urged in their report from time to time the necessity for having their grant increased. The small sum at their disposal is totally inadequate to their needs. They believe that the time has come when something more should be done to improve the quality of the mares. There is no doubt that much good could be done in this direction by the Commissioners, but, with the small sum available for their use, they find themselves unable to deal further with this matter.

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

IN persuance of a resolution of the Managing Committee held on Tuesday, a general meeting of the Association will be convened on next Sunday the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., to consider the following subjects:—(1) To resolve upon sending a requisition to Government against adopting Standard Time in the City of Bombay. (2) To consider from the letter of Mr. Mulji Kursandas, dated the 9th instant, the present state of piece-goods trade in Bombay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Shoothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THRILLING ARCTIC ADVENTURES.

EXPERIENCES OF THE ZIEGLER EXPEDITION.

A STORY OF HEROISM AND DEFEAT.

A THRILLING story of the dangers of Arctic exploration was told to a Reuter's correspondent at Hull, on the 22nd of August, by Mr. A. Fiala, the leader of the American Ziegler North Polar Expedition who landed there on his way to the United States. Mr. Fiala said:

"The 'America,' with the Ziegler Polar Expedition on board, left Vardo on July 10, 1903, sailing through the icefields. We were imprisoned in the ice in sight of Cape Flora for four days, and were finally obliged to use heavy mines of guncotton to break a passage between the immense masses of ice and allow the ship to escape into open water.

"At the end of August, we reached Teplitz Bay, Crown Prince Rudolf Island, the most northern harbour in Franz Josef Land, which formed the base camp of the expedition during the whole of its stay in the Arctic and was named Camp Abruzzi, in honour of the Italian explorer. On October 22, in the darkness of the Arctic night, the ship first narrowly escaped destruction with over half the party aboard. During a heavy gale the 'America,' which was less than a mile from our land headquarters, mysteriously disappeared. We found that she had been blown adrift, with her mooring lines entangled in her propeller. Three days later she retured, having lost her large anchor and chain. Everyone on board had been up day and night, none ever thinking that they would survive.

"LIKE VORACIOUS BEASTS."

"The ship then froze in, and seemed safe enough to all of us, but on November 12 the ice pressure became so great that the ship was damaged, but to what extent we could not tell. Early in the morning of November 21, we were awakened by the crashing and thunder of the ice in motion, great pressure ridges forming around the 'America' like voracious beasts, and tearing out her stern and penetrating her side, while tons of ice demolished her rail and crashed on deck. She was soon a wreck and in a sinking condition, the rising water having extingushed her fires. There was nothing for it but to abandon the vessel, and as we did so a final pressure raised her high on the ice.

"On the night of January 22 1904, during a gale of wind that registered at its maximum seventy-two miles an hour, all the old ice in Teplitz Bay, with several miles of the glacier face, were broken up and carried away, and with the bay ice disappeared all that was left of the 'America,' together with 100 tons of coal and forty tons of provisions. On March 7, the first sledge party left, and was storm-bound for a number of days at Cape Fligely, being obliged to return owing to the injuries sustained by several of the men, and also in order to repair equipments. The second party left Teplitz Bay on March 25, and crossed the glacial ice to Cape Fligely, whence it descended to the sea ice. The ice conditions were frightful, and nearly every one of the sledges was hopelessly smashed, making it absolutely necessary, if the equipment was to be saved for another attempt in the following year that the party should return to Camp Abruzzi. Though this column only reached a comparatively short distance from land all the way had to be cut with ice-axes, and it now became, clear that it was useless to attempt to get further north during the spring of 1904.

A SECOND WINTER IN THE ICE.

"I then conducted a company to Cape Flora to await the arrival of the relief ship. The journey occupied sixteen days, our party arriving there on May 19, 1904. An outbreak of glanders among our ponies compelled us to kill all except two. From May 15 to September 10, we kept ceaseless watch for the relief ship by which date we had to face the fact that relief was hopeless, and that all of us would be compelled to spend a second winter in the Arctic.

"In the meantime, preparations for the winter and the collection of supplies were in full progress to augment the stores of food left at Cape Flora by previous expeditions. At this time an important discovery of coal was made at a point 600ft. up the side of a steep mountain. Coal was dug out of the frozen ground, and a winter supply laboriously conveyed down the mountain on men's backs to camp.

"I prepared to return to Camp Abruzzi for the further attempt to reach the Pole in 1905. Accompanied by Mr. W. J. Peters, the second in command, and a small sledge-party, we reached Camp Abruzzi by moonlight on November 20, 1904, having been marching from Cape Flora since September 19. This was a dangerous and eventful trip, for a large portion of the way had to be traversed in the darkness. A stop was made on the way at Camp Ziegler, Alger Island, where we left two of the party, one whose toes had been frostbitten and the other to keep him company.

"Time and time again men and dogs would fall into holes and crevices in the ice, or run up against great walls of ice, the leading men going ahead without being able to see any possible foothold. While crossing Hooken Island glacier, two of the party fell into a crevasse, and at a distance of sixty-five feet were wedged in between the walls of ice. Their rescue was attended with great difficulty, on being so injured that he had to be dragged part of the distance north lashed to a sledge.

TREACHEROUS ICE.

"On arrival at Camp Abruzzi, on November 20, I was saddened to hear of the death from natural causes of Sigurd Myhre, a Norwegian fireman of the lost ship America.

"The party was ready to leave for the northern trip in February, but the weather in the spring of 1905, was even worse than during the previous year, and delayed the trip until March 16. We forced our way northward, our trail bending more to the eastward as we advanced.

"Time was lost in crossing leads, and for two days and three nights we floated on an ice-cake with the temperature at 34 degrees above zero when it should have been so many degrees below. The ice was in constant motion, and cracking under the tents, which necessitated a constant watch while encamped. Realising the fact that the record could not be broken under such conditions, and with the pressing necessity for sending food supplies to the parties at Cape Flora and Camp Ziegler, together with my poverty in dogs, I felt it was my duty to return.

"On return to headquarters I arranged that certain of the party should spend the spring and summer of 1905 in the field, sledging stores south to Camp Ziegler, so that they should be easily accessible if we had to spend a third winter in the Arctic. Early in July, I despatched a party of six men with dogs, sledges, and boats, to Cape Dillon, for the purpose of keeping a lookout for the relief ship, and also to procure walrus in view of its possible non-arrival. I instructed them to advise me at Camp Ziegler when the ship was sighted.

"On the afternoon of Sunday, July 30, the Cape Dillon party returned over the channel ice to Camp Ziegler, and brought the good news that the relief ship had arrived off Cape Dillon. At the time I had gone a short distance from camp to a large water-hole in the ice with Seaman Mayer, where we were launching a canoe. A dense fog covered the landscape, and the first intimation we had of something unusual was the notes of a bugle sounding the recall. I hurriedly returned to camp, and found all the men with their faces wreathed in smiles. Everyone was anxious to tell the good news of the arrival of the long-looked-for relief."

The expedition has been in the Arctic since July 1903.

FIFTY MILLIONS IN CHANCERY.

DURING the Parliamentary Sessions just closed several important returns relating to unclaimed funds in Government departments have been published by order of the House of Commons. The following jottings are interesting:—

The receipts and transfers into the Supreme Court of Judicature (England) during the year ended February 29 1904, were £16,204 116 18s. 4d. This sum, added to the balance in hand on March 1, 1903, makes a total of £70,921,573 12s. 1d. After payments out of Court to successful claimants and others, amounting to £16,1,0'5187 11s. 10d., there remained in hand, in cash and securities, a balance of £54,906,391 0s. 3d., exclusive of several items under the head of "Foreign currencies." The proportion of this balance which may be classed as "unclaimed" is not stated, but no less than £2,332,132 2s. 1d. has been appropriated in the absence of claimants, to various objects, pursuant to Acts of Parliament. The Consolidated Fund is liable to make good this appropriation in the event of the rightful heirs at any time substantiating their claims. The number of suitors' accounts is 44 199, and, according to the official list of dormant funds in Chancery, some 5000 relate to accounts undealt with for fifteen years and upwards. The oldest unclaimed funds in Court date back to 1720.

The funds in the Chancery Division in the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) on September 30, 1904 were £5,110,998 1s. 0d. The amount unclaimed is not mentioned but the Consolidated Fund is, liable in respect of a sum of £251,244 17s. 7d. appropriated, pursuant to Acts of Parliament, towards the cost of building the Courts of Law in Dublin, and the cost of altering the Four Courts Library. The dividends "due and not demanded" on Government stock and dividends for the quarter ended April 2, 1904, were £114,691 9s. 9d.; July 2, £108, 017 17s. 7d.; October 3, £112, 632 0s. 1d.; and January 3, 1905, £114 341 3s. 5d. The greater portion of these sums were advanced to the Government till claimants appear. Between 1791—1901, no less than £5,000,000 of unclaimed Government stock or dividends has been appropriated or cancelled by the State. In spite of this, the balance in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners—to whom all stock and dividends unclaimed for ten years is transferred—on March 31, 1905 was £1,727,055 17s. 10d.

A PARCEL of tea was sold on the Mincing-lane Market, on the 22nd of August, and realised 25s. 6d. per pound. It was bought by Perks, Limited. This is the highest price that has been paid for several years.

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You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.

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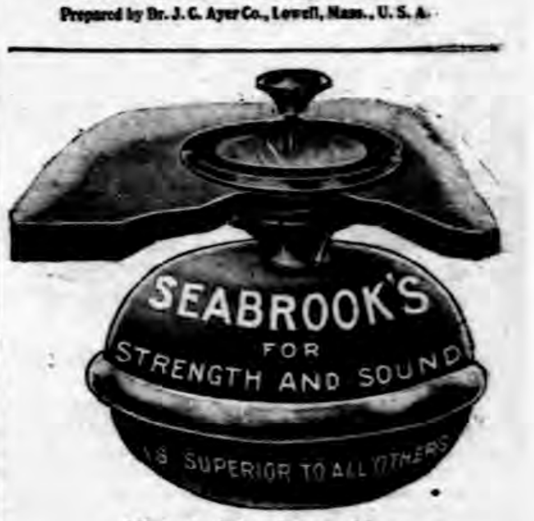

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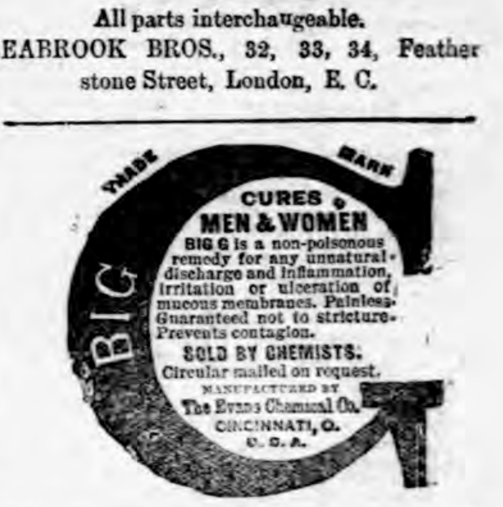

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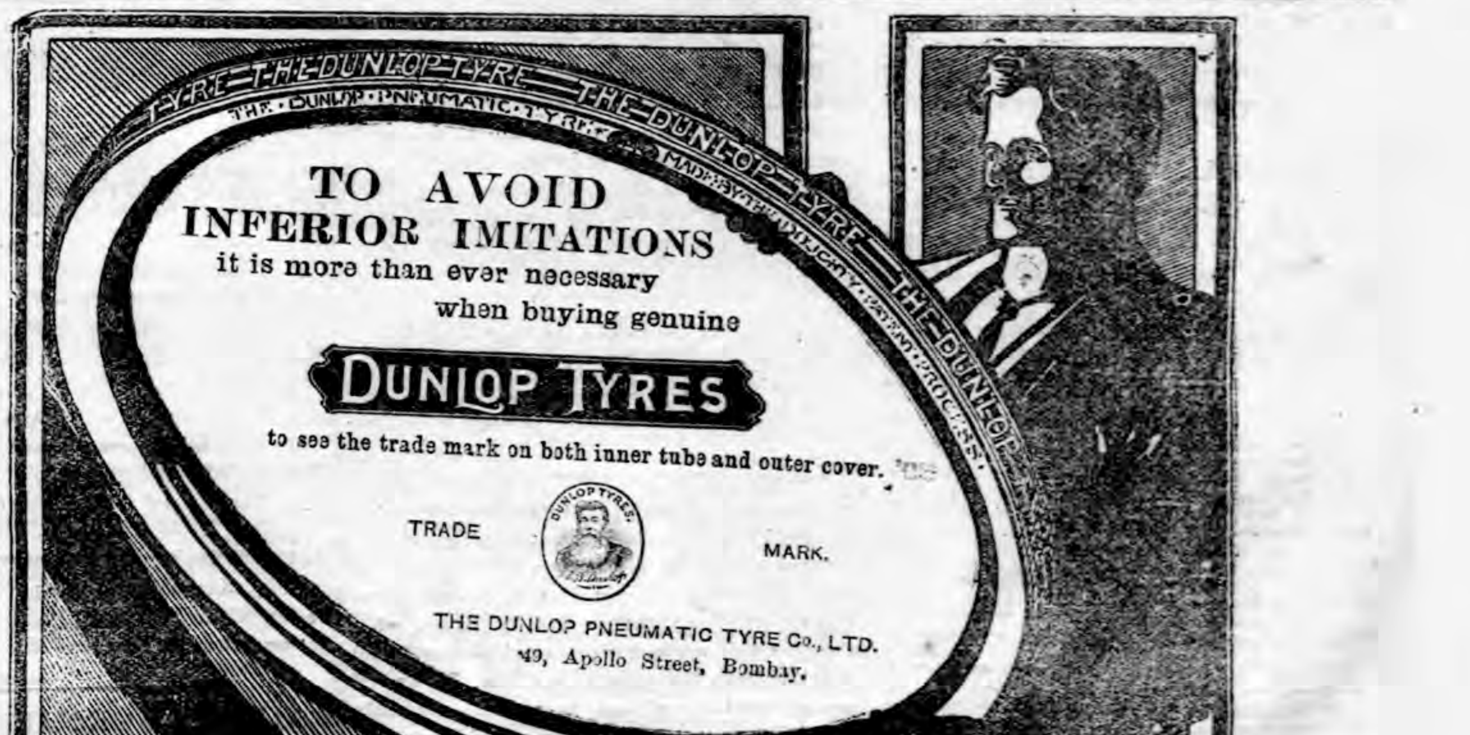

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CALL OR ADDRESS

Dr. A. T. SANDEN,

MOHAMED BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

MUTINY EXPERIENCES OF AN OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Mutiny of the Troops of the Bengal Native Army at Meerut on the 10th of May 1857 and their flight to Delhi, where they were at once joined by the other Native Regiments stationed there, and the murder of the English Officers and ladies residing in the Palace, and the City, was an event that startled all our countrymen, in India, notwithstanding the outbreaks of Mutiny on a small scale that had occurred in Bengal, and even then the confidence of the officers of the Bengal Army in their men was not shaken except in the Punjab where the feelings and intentions of the Bengal Native Troops was better understood. But the shock came with great and terrible suddenness. At Agra it was intensified by the arrival of Mr. Ford, the Collector of Goorgaon at the Station.

At that period Mr. John Colvin was the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces at Agra, an officer of great ability and experience who at once fortunately appreciated the gravity and importance of of the situation. It could scarcely be more difficult as the British Regiments who usually garrison India had been withdrawn for the War with Persia, and betwen Meerut and Calcutta, a distance of about 900 miles there were only three British Regiments viz. at Agra, Lucknow and Dinapore,

I have now to perform the rather invidious task of relating the part I acted on that occasion. At the time I was employed as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, on settlement duty at Bhurtpoora Native State situated 32 miles from Agra.

On the evening of the 13th of May 1857 Major Morrieson, the Political Agent of Bhurtpoor, received a short note from Mr. Drummond the Collector of Agra, dated 13 May, 1857 as follows viz.

"My dear Morrieson, The country is risen. All Europeans murdered at Delhi, insurgents marching on Agra via Pulwal, see if you can send to Muttra to interest them."

I had anticipated the outbreak of the Bengal sepoys, and in February 1857 had brought the matter to the notice of my chief Sir Henry Lawrence.

Immediately on seeing the letter to Major Morrieson I wrote to Mr. Reade, the member of the Sudder Board of Revenue at Agra with whom I was in official correspondence to the following effect viz.

'Advice Mr. Colvin to send a Force of Europeans into the Fort at Agra, it is the key of Agra and ought to be secured from the Natives. Dated 8 p.m. 13th May 1857.'

I also wrote Mr. Oldfield, Secretary to Mr. Colvin, offering to move the Bhurtpoor Troops to Muttra, which offer was at once accepted, and I marched with 2,500 men of the Bhurtpoor Regular Troops and the Bhurtpoor Sirdars, arriving there on the 15th May, 1857.

I also at once wrote to all the Chiefs of the Native, adjacent to move their troops towards Delhi to assist in re-establishing order. Maharaja Bunnye Singh of Alwar sent his troops at once. Captain Eden, Political Agent of Jeypoor, also marched towards Delhi with Maha Raja Ram Singh of Jeypoor's troops.

Mr. George Coleridge also marched with Maha Raja Sirdar Singh of Bikaneer's Troops to join me, but he was recalled to the Punjab Border by Mr. Ian Cortlandt the Deputy Commissioner in the Punjab.

In a letter from Mr. C. B. Thornhill, officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western, I quote the following extract, viz.

1. 'I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th instant and to acquaint you in reply that the Lieutenant-Governor quite approves you pushing on your cavalry outposts as far as it can be done to re-establish the Public Authority.

2 'The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves your having ordered up the Rajpoot Contingents you will report when their arrival may be expected."

Unfortunately the Regular Troops of the Bhurtpoor Dharbar were composed of Regiments of the Bengal Army which was now in rebellion. These Regiments had been handed over to the Bhurtpoor State together with Colonel Hawke's Cavalry Regiment on a reduction of our Forces and when called upon to oppose their old comrades who had mutinied they turned against the English gentlemen who had joined my camp notwithstanding the exhortations of the Bhurtpoor Sirdars. The gentlemen who had joined my camp had done so with the object of crossing the River Jumna and proceeding to Boolundshuhar and Ultimately Delhi, Mr. Harvey, the Agent General for Delhi, Mr. Wigram Money, the Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. Ford Collector of Goorgaon, Mr. Mark Thornhill, Collector of Muttra and some Volunteers accompanied them. In this extremity when the guns were turned upon us the Bhurtpoor Sirdars, Fouzdar Goverdhun Singh Rutton Singh, Dhao Tingarina and all the others remained quite staunch and were most downcast at the misconduct of the men of the Regular Regiments.

I escorted the party of gentlemen via Pulwal to the ferry of the Jumna River, as I had to look after the safety of Mr. Clifford of the Bengal Civil Service and Mr. Gama of the Survey who were in Command of a Ressalla of Jaut Horse I had posted at Pulwal, But these gentlemen had left Pulwal for Boolundshuhar having heard of the mutiny of the Bhurtpoor Troops at Hodul—they both reached their destination safely. Fortunately the Ressalla of Horse at Pulwal were composed of Bhurtpoor Jauts and Goojurs and were under the command of Ressaldar Gopal Singh a relative of the the Rana of Bhurtpoor but on the march from Pulwal to the Ferry, the young English gentlemen were very much afraid that these horsemen might attack them.

On hearing at the Mutiny at Delhi Captain Manbee of the Bombay Engineers, at once came to aid me as my assistant although he was my Senior in the Service and on arrival at the Ferry on the bank of of the River Jumna Captain Manbee went across with me and Ressaldar Gopal Singh, to ascertain the state of affairs in the Doab on the other side of the River. We descovered that the 9th Regiment of Bengal Infantry at Allygurh had mutinied, and that their detachments were scouring the country and Detachments of Cavalry from the eastward also, and stated that if the gentlemen with me attempted to cross the River they would inevitably fall into the hands of the mutineers Captain Manbee returned with me and informed Mr. Harvey, the Agent-Gegeral for Delhi of the state of affairs in the Doab and he determined to remain on the Bank of the River until the Doab was cleared of the mutineers. About 3 miles from the Ferry there is the small Fort of Mohuunah and we all went there. The Fort had some good quarters in it sufficient to accommodate the whole Party. They all had breakfast, and at 8 o'clock. I resolved to go back with Captain Manbee and rejoin my mutinous sepoys. I did so because I thought that they might go and join our Mutineer Army at Delhi or return to Bhurtpoor and create a disturbance, and Captain Manbee concurring with me in this view we at once marched back to Hodul. On arriving at a village 2 miles from Hodul, the Bhurtpoor Sirdars came out to meet me and escorted me into the camp. The Sirdars of Bhurtpoor were in great alarm as to what might occur in Bhurtpoor and suggested that we should a march back into Bhurtpoor Territory, and disperse our Regular Regiments in detachments in the different Tunseels of Kama Gopalgurh Nuggur &c. I was disinclined to give this order to march the force back as the Poorbyah sepoys had drawn their swords and the sowars also and brandishing them round me before I left the camp threatened to take my life if I did not give the order for them to march back to Bhurtpoor. I told them that if they moved from Hodul I should hold the Bhurtpoor State responsible. My horse was then brought and I was enabled to rejoin the English gentlemen who were on an eminence in the blazing Sun about a mile away waiting for my return. I, however could not remain as it turned out that the people of Hodul refused to furnish any supplies to the Bhurtpoor territory so I was obliged to move in the Bhurtpoor territory to get supplies and marched to dig a fortress in the Bhurthpoor State and from thence returned to Bhurthpoor.

I then called out the Jaut Enamas or Militia of Bhurthpoor and located them in their old Posts where they had successfully opposed Lord Lake and fought against Lord Combermere who in 1826 captured the Virgin Fortress of Northern India. The Bhurtpoor Sirdars were in a great fright that the Mutineers might take Bhurtpoor and they were most anxious to put it into a proper state of Defence.

My object in recording this is to draw attention to the assistance of Bhurtpoor and the other Native States rendered to our Government, and how they all threw in their lot with us, although they were much afraid of the Bengal Native Army which they considered to be invincible, The Police of the North-Western Provinces Government had all absconded and gone to Delhi and Mr. Drummond the Collector of Agra raised another Force of Police of 700 men and on their being given their arms and ammunition they also went off to Delhi. At this time the Hon'ble Mr. John Colvin the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces summoned me to Agra to act as his A.D.C. and I accordingly joined at Agra.

Maha Raja Yeswant Singh of Bhurtpoor was a Minor and Dabo Goolab Singh was the Chief Minister of Bhurtpoor and was in charge of the young Maharaja. He and his brethren were devoted to the British Government, as indeed were all the Bhurtpoor Sirdars.

Maharaja Ram Singh of Jeypoor, at once responded to the call made upon him by placing his Forces at the disposal of his Political agent and they marched towards Delhi, but on leaving Jeypoor Territory they got into conflict with the Mewattees and Captain Eden had to return to Jeypoor.

Maharaja Bunnye Singh of Alwar's troops joined the Bhurtpoor Troops under me at Choumoh on the 20th May 1857. This Force being composed of Delhi Mahommedans, when the Bhurtpoor Troops mutinied returned to Alwur. The ministers of Alwur were Mahommedans, and the Nurrooka Rajpoots of Alwar under Luckhdere Singh attacked them and drove them out. Bunnye Singh the Maharaja of Alwar died in July 1857 leaving his son Sheodhan Singh to succeed him.

The Mahommedans in the North-Western Provinces were filled with the hope that the British Government had come to an end and that the Badshah would reign again at Delhi.

The Bikaneer Maharajah Sirdar Singh at once sent his troops towards Agra to join me under Mr. George Coleridge, but he had to recall them at the earnest request of Mr. Ian Corttandl the Deputy Commissioner on his border in the Punjaub. Mr. Coleridge with the Bikaneer Force had therefore to return to help in that direction with the Bikaneer Force.

The Maharaja Ram Singh of Jeypoor was also put in motion to proceed to Delhi but on getting out of the Jeypoor Territory, these troops got into conflict with the mewattees, a tribe of Mahommedans and Captain Eden withdrew them.

On the Mutiny of the Bengal Troops taking place at Neemuch Nahakanah Soorup Singh of Oodeypoor in Rajpootana at once sent a Force to assist Captain Showers the Political Agent. This Force was commanded by Rao Bukht Singh of Baidla who did good service and Rao Bukht Singh rescued the fugitive ladies and officers at Neemuch and escorted them to Oodeypoor, 80 miles distant from Neemuch and lodged them in the Jaymunder palace which is situated in the Peecholee Lake below the City of Oodeypoor. This palace is famous as having been the assylum of Shah Jehan when he fled from Delhi to escape the anger of his father, the Emperor Akhbar. Maha Rana Soorup Singh kept his forces in the field under Captain Showers during 1857 1858 and 1859. They were present in the capture of Neembahara near Neemuch which belonged to the Nawab of Tonk, a Mahommadan Chief in Rajputana whose servant had revolted.

Maharanah Suroop Singh of Oodeypoor was considered at that time to be a very wise prince and as the descendant of Rana Sunga who opposed the Emperor Baber at Biana in Bhurtpoor Territory was held nominally the head of the family of the Rajpoots, although Jaypoor and Jodhpoor Chiefs claimed equal rights on the ground that on a certain meeting they had all sat together on the same musnad. At all events the Chiefs of many of the Rajpoot States wrote to Maharana Suroop Sing for advice on the mutiny of the Bengal Troops becoming known as the outbreak convulsed all the Native States with anxiety as to what action should be taken Maharana Soorup Singh was said at the time to have answered all enquiries with two words "Kaboolee at London" meaning the Treates are with London. It is to say the least, most remarkable that all the Hindoo Chiefs of the Native States in the country accepted Maharana Soorup Singh's advice.

Maharana Soorup Singh had a peculiar position and his successors have the same in as much as when he visits the shrine of Eklingjee the High Priest vacates his position and the Maharana becomes the spiritual head of the religion while he remains at the shrine On the mutiny of the Jodhpoor legion taking place at Sunpoorah, Maharaja Tukht Singh of Jodhpoor sent out his forces to attack the mutineers but they met with a defeat in which Anar Singh the Killadar of Jodhpoor was killed and Captain Monck Mason the Political Agent was also most unfortunately killed on that occasion as he came up to join the Force The fortifications of Awab were very strong and the Legion could not be dislodged, and it was not until Colonel Holmes of the Bombay Army brought up heavy guns to bear on the place that the Bombay Troops captured it. The Mutineers and rebels marched backwards and forwards through Rajputana and Central India and returned to Gwalior. But Sir Hugh Rose leaving Calpee came to Gwalior and drove them out and Sir Robert Napier followed them up and close to the Chunbal river inflicted on them a severe defeat. They fled through Kerowlee and Jeypoor and went towards Indore and eventually into Guzerat where they were joined by the Nana. From Guzerat they turned back and entered the hilly tracts of Meywar and marched through Doongurpoor. But Maha Rawal Oodey Singh assembled his Bheels and shut his city gates and they marched on to Saloombher as they supposed that as the Rao of Saloombhur was at variance with his suzerian that he might be induced to support them in their attack on Oodeypoor but they got no assistance from the Rao of Saloombhur. There is no doubt that the Nana the Rao Saheb Tantia Topee and Feroze Shah, the leader of the rebels and mutineers, all through Rajpootana were assembled at Saloombhur, but they did not advance on Oodeypoor as they heard a detachment of British troops had arrived there.

I learned from my Koeseds that Tantia Topee had quarrelled with Feroze Shah and suddenly Feroze-Shah's elder brother appeared in the Camp and on this occasion Ferozeshah's friends told him he had no further reason to stay and without taking leave of his comrades he went off through Baluchistan into Persia, but I did not know of this until after the fight at Dewsah on the 17th January 1859, when Brigadier S. G. Showers finally dispersed Tantia Topee's force. We supposed we were following up Ferozeshah instead of which the leaders were only Tantia Topee and the Rao Saheb.

From Saloombhur the mutineers and rebels marched via Banswarra towards Purtabgurh but the Bheels assembled in large numbers to defend the city and the young Maha Rajah Lukshiman Singh and they moved on towards Purtabgurh. This place Purtabgurh is on the plateau of Malwa outside of the Kanthul or hilly Tracts. Captain Lionel Showers the Political Agent of Mevwar on hearing of the intentions of the mutineers and rebels to attack Purtabgarh at once recalled Major Rocke from his post at Oodeypoor and he arrived by forced marches just before the mutineers arrived at Pertabgurh. Major Rocke's force was composed of two Horse Artillery guns and 200 men of the 72nd Highlanders. Captain Lionel Showers had with him three hundred men of the Meywar Bheel Corps, some Oodeypur troops. The mutineers came to an eminence near the town and the guns opened fire and the Infantry also. This must have much surprised the mutineers as they had no idea of British Artillery being present at Partabgurh, Captain Lionel Showers states: "But this was no time in the midst of a sharp confict against great odds to indulge in moralising so trailing our two guns' action left a few rounds of grape served to repel the intended charge. No further attempt to assault our position was made.

"In our action at Pertabgurh considerable loss was inflicted on the enemy including a leader of note as indicated by the appearance of the corpse and the circumstance of the usual device in such cases having been adopted by cutting off the head and carrying it away to preclude identification."

The rebels and mutineers after leaving Pertabgurh proceeded in the direction of Mundisare and then passed on to attack Jhalra Patan, They plundered the Cautonment but the Raj Rana Pirthee Singh of Jhalra Patan the chief and the Jhalra Rajpoots defied them and closed the gates of his City and the mutineers went on to the North. Raj Rana Prithee Singh was the son of Zahm Singh, the Prime Minister of the Kota State who gave so much assistance to Colonel Monson when he was defeated long previously by Holkar at the Mukundurra Pass—for which he was rewarded by the British Government with the Principality of Jhallawar and made Raj Rana of the Jhalla-Rajputs.

I must now revert to affairs in Hyderabad (Deccan) at the commencement of the mutiny and extract from a letter dated Hyderabad Deccan 6th June 1857 as follows viz. :—

"We were very nearly having a row, here, A Fakeer in the city commenced preaching a crusade against the English at a Mahomedan Mosque where they were assembled for their devotions, an immense crowd soon collected ready for anything.

"When the Prime Minister Salar Jung, hearing of it dispersed them with the Arabs just in time, a little longer they would have been into the Residency. In May 1857 Salar Jung acting under the advice of the Resident sent a Force under Captain Sutherland Orr to join Sir Hugh Rose at Indore. On its arrival Sir Hugh Rose was much pleased as he considered it a matter of some political importance that the Mahomedans of the North West Provinces and the mutineers at Delhi should know that the great Chief of the Deccan at Hyderabad was supporting the British Government with his Troops. Sir Hugh Rose, employed this Force to assist in recovering the city of Dhar, which had been taken possession of by rebels and Affghan Volunteers, and when they were driven out, this force of the Nizam, was then sent with Sir J. Stuart's Column to relieve Neemuch; the fortified square of this Station was being besieged by the rebels and Volunteers from Mundisore. The fortified square was defended by 200 men of the 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry. The city of Mundisore belongs to Maha Rajah Scindiah. The rebels on hearing of the approach of General Sturat's column at once raised the siege of Neemuch and retreated towards Mundisore and a fierce battle took place at the village of Curreira in which the Bombay 25th Regiment Native Infantry had 400 men killed and wounded and five officers were also wounded. From thence the Nizam's Hyderabad Troops marched to rejoin Sir Hugh Rose's force at Jhansee and were present at the battle of the Betua River and went on to Calpee.

Prior to the entry of the British troops into Delhi on the 14th September 1857 Mr. Colvin the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces at Agra was much afraid of the Gwalior contingent going to assist the mutineers at Delhi which they had determined on doing. This contingent was a very fine force admirably trained and consisted of seven Regiments of Infantry two Regiments of cavalry and Batteries of artillery. Major Macpherson the Political Agent of Gwalior was sure that this fine force would march on Delhi as they were collecting carts and camels. But Mr. Colvin the Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces wrote a Kharita authorising Maha Raja Jyajee Rao Scindia to disburse three lakhs of Rupees and detain them at his capital. The leader of this force could not believe that the English Force would ever be able to capture Delhi, so they remained at Gwalior. This contingent afterwards attacked Colonel Wyndham at Cawnpoor who had to retire into his retrenchments but Lord Clyde was at hand and crossed the River Ganges and drove the contingent out of Cawnpore. Captain Peel with the gallant Naval Brigade and their heavy guns were irresistible and the contingent was nearly destroyed.

Maharajeh Jyajee Rao Scindia was a staunch ally of the British Government and was deservedly rewarded by the retrocession of the territories of Jawal Neemuch which had been ceded to the British Government by the Gwaliar Durbar after the Battle of Mahakajpore in the year 1844.

The continual passing of Mutineers and Rebels to to and fro in Rajpootana caused much unrest at Bhurtpoor. So with the consent of the Sirdars of the States I had 400 camel saddles made and obtained 300 riding camels in order at the next approach of the Rebels and Mutineers I might be able to provide the military authorities at Agra with the means of bringing up Europeans with the Rebels. On hearing that the force under Tantia Topiee was coming northwards, I sent them to Agra, but Brigadier General D S G Showers asked me to join him as he said he would not be able to obtain information of movements of the Rebels unless I did so. He also asked me to bring some of the new Jaut Bhurtpoor regiments that I had raised. I accordingly joined his camp at Biana and with long marches crossed the trail of the Mutineers some 12 miles of Lalsoat in the Jeypoor Territory. We followed them up and overtook them at the village of Dowsar in Jeypoor where an action ensued and I mannaged to capture Tantia Topee and the Rao Saheb's camp and elephants. I extract from a Despatch from D. S. G. Showers to the Chief of the Staff in India dated 18th January 1859. In the action I received valuable aid from the cavalry of the Bhartpoor State, Strength as per margin.

Foujdar Goverdan S'ngh Chowdere Ruttna Si'ngh Dhao Gunga Rao 400 Bhurtpoor Jaat Irregular cavalry and 400 Jaat Infantry new levies

I enclose the report from Captain Nixon Officiating Political Agent and I have to recommend to the notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief the services of the officers mentioned by Captain Nixon From Captain Nixon himself I have received important assistance. He himself led the contingent into the field and directed it during the action. He was able and indefatigable in obtaining information of the movement of the Rebels and it was by his placing a number of riding camels at my disposal that I was able to bring Infantry up with the Rebels. I beg to recommend this officer to the favourable consideration of his lordship. Tantia Topee and the Rao Saheb fled from the field on foot. The Sepoys dispersed in the ravines of the river and the Bengal Irregular Cavalry went off to Harrianah. Tantia Topee was captured at Nurwar by Captain Meade of the Bengal Army and in his evidence on his trial stated that he had 6,000 men with his force when he was defeated at Dawsah. The Rao Saheb made his way across the Jammuna River into Nepal where he remained. Colonel Ramsay Political Agent of Nepal informed me that he was supposed to be the Nana but the Nana was not seen with Tantia Topee's Force after the Mutineers and Rebels left the hilly tracts of Meywar.

For my services I received a letter from Sir G. C. Wood, Secretary of State for India as follows viz.

India Office 12th June 1860.

Sir—The excellent service performed by you during the Mutiny and disturbances in India in 1857 58 as Political Agent at Bhurtpoor has been brought to the notice of the Queen and I have been commanded to convey to you the gracious approbation of Her Majesty of your conduct during that critical period.—I am etc,

(Sd.) G. C. WOOD.

To Captain Nixon.

It is desirable that the English Public in India and England should be reminded of the services of the Natives Chiefs in alliance with the British Government. The late Sir Henry Lawrence used to declare that the Native States were the bulwarks of our Power in India and that as long as we adhered to our Treaties with the Chiefs the tranquillity of India was assured. It is at all events glorious to relate that none of the Chiefs in Rajpootana swerved from their allegiance during the crisis caused by the Mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857 which numbered 90,000 men of all arms. Moreover, the Native Chiefs never aspire to Political power but merely desire to be left to manage their own affairs as they are entitled to do by Treaty which prescribed with all of the States the following text, viz,

"The Maha Rajah and his heirs and successors shall be absolute Rulers of their country and the the British jurisdiction shall not be introduced into the Principality.

The Native Chiefs consider this clause to be the Magna Charta of their rights but at the recent Congress held in Bombay I suppose to disturb their loyalty to the beneficent British Crown they were informed that the English Government did not govern the Native States with righteousness. The temerity of this assertion is refuted by their adherence to our rule and the loyalty they have evinced to their Christian Rulers who it will be hoped will always treat them with Christian forbearance and consideration which they have well earned and deserve. —Yours, etc.

JOHN PIGOT NIXON,
Major General.

Bombay September 1905.

THE RANADE MEMORIAL AT POONA.

PROPOSED ECONOMIC INSTITUTE.

SHORTLY after the death of the late Mr. Ranade a movement was set on foot in Poona to commemorate in a suitable manner his great services to the country; and it was eventually decided that the memorial should take the form of an Economic Institute to be established at Poona, and to be called the "Ranade Economic Institute." A sum of more than Rs. 90,000 has so far been subscribed towards the memorial, of which over Rs. 56,000 has already been realized. The following subscriptions have been received up to date :—

The Chief of Miraj, Rs 3,000.

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Rs 2,000.

H H the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the Chief of Jamkhandi, each Rs 2,000.

The Chief of Ichalkaranji, Rs 1,500.

The late Mr K C Bedarkar, 1,200.

H H the Maharaja of Baroda, the Chief of Ramdurg the Chief of Akalkot (Through the Administrator), the Chief of Vishalgad, and Mr S H Sathe, each Rs 1,000,

Rao Saheb M B Varad, Rs 601.

The late Mr Dorabji Pudumji, and Shet Walchand Ramchand, each Rs 501.

Sardar Kupuswami Mudliar, R B G A Mankar, R B S V Patvardhan, R B V N Pathak, Sardar A K Raste, A Parsee Admirer, R B A B Desai, Sardar Narsingrao Desai of Shirgaon, Mr Krishnarao V Mulye and the Empress Mill, Nagpur, each Rs 500.

R B B M Kenjale, and Mr Bapusaheb Bootee each 400.

Prof A V Kathavate, Mr Vishnu R Ranade, the late Mr R D Nagarkar, the Hon'ble Mr G K Gokhale, Mr Vinayak T Agashe, Mr S B Bapat the Chief of Kagal (Junior) Mr K G Ajreker, Mr G M Chitnavis, the Hon'ble Mr B K Bose, R B R N Mudholkar, and Mr M V Joshi, each Rs 300.

Mr M S Kulkarni, (out of 1,000), Mr N G Ranade, Dr S G Ranade, Mr Sannappa Naik Halgiri, and Mr. Prabhashankar D Pattani, each Rs 250.

The late Mr G G Gokhale, Sardar Abasaheb Purandhare, Mr K R Godbole, Mr M Visvesvarayya, Mr Ichharam Bhai, Mr Shridharrao V Natu Mr Vinayakrao M Natu, Mr K P Gadgil, Mr Kaluram Bhau Mansaram, Dr M G Deshmukh, Mr G D Panse, Mr K S Jatar, A Brahmin Sympathiser, Mr Vishnu R Kelkar, Mr P L Nagpurkar, Mr Balaji Pandurang, Messrs Babaji Sakharam, and Co. Mr B B Deshpande, Mr G D Madgaonkar, Mr M P Kharegha. The Chief of Bavda, Mr R V Sabnis, Dr H S Deva, the Desai of Hungundi, Mr Narsingrao G Desai, Mr Shrinivasrao M Desai. Mr Balappa Naik Tatti, Mr V M Kolhatkar, Mr Rajaram S Dixit, and Mr Balvantrao Govind, each Rs. 200.

Mr M T Gadre, Mr N T Rajmachikar, R B M K Kumtekar, Mr K A Ghasvala, Mr Vyankatrao Mudliar Mr Vinayakrao N Natu, the Hon'ble Mr H S Dixit, Mr Naoroji P Vakil, Mr K N Pandit Mr D V Belvi, Mr Ramchandra V Ginde, Mr Bapurao Dada, Mr Krishnarao Phatak, Mr Bezonji Dadabhoy, and Mr Bhattachary, each Rs. 150.

Vashimkar Sangit Mandali, Rs. 30 Mr Babasaheb Akbarnavis, Mr R K Shirgaonkar, and Prof R N Apte (out of 150) each Rs. 125.

Mr Pandurang R Bari, and Mr Naoroji Ardesir, each Rs. 101.

Sir Charles Ollivant Mr F G Selby, Mr N D Khandalavala, Mr R S Gondhalekar, the late Mr W B Kanitkar, Mr W R Patvardhan, Mr Ramchandra G Mhaske the late Mr. Sitaram L Kamat. Mr P R Mehta A Brahmin Admirer, R B B G Sathe; Mr S R Naidoo, Mr Bapusaheb Rairikar. Dr S A Chobe, Mr R N Joglekar, Mr H N Apte, Mr R S V A Patvardhan, Mr V N Vartak, Prof G C Bhate Mr G M Sathe Mr M V Sathe Mr N V Sathe Mr N V Bhide, Mr P V Gupte, Mr D G Gharpure, Mr L N Ransing, Mr Vasudeo S Gandhi, Mr M N Thosar, Mr B N Bhajekar, Mr Sorabji D Dubash Mr Anandji Nanji the Hon'ble Justice Sir Subramani Iyer, Hopeful, Mr M C Joshi, Mr V N Mutalik, Mr N G Deshpande, Mr R P Karandikar, the late Mr B S Sahasrabudhe, Mr R R Kale, Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi (out of 200), Mr K B Deval (out of 300), Mr G B Deval, Mr G R Abhyankar, Mr V K Mainkar, Mr K B Gokhale, Mr G K Sovani, Mr V K Rashinkar (out of 150), Mr K K Desai Mr S S Kamlapurkar (out of 200), Mr S A Chhatre, Mr C P Boyce, Mr Gundopant Tilve, Mr Lalsing Contractor, Mr Burjorji Patel, Mr Nilkanth Gouda Patil, Mr Ramchandra K Kulkarni, Mr Govind Naik Chikkerur Halgiri, Mr Kotrabasappa Bannagar Sowkar, Mr Vyankatrao Koner Desai, Mr Narsingrao S Desai, Mr Chanbasappa bin Panchappa Shetti, Mr F X DeSouza, Mr S R Kirloskar, Mr G R Gokhale, Mr G K Sathe, Mr S N Nisae Mr S N Nisal, Mr K V Patvardhan, Mr G K Chitale, Mr M K Chitnis, Mr R R Pandit, Mr R Mitra, Mr V M Kelkar, Mr Keshav Ramchandra and Mr G G Ghatak, each Rs 100.

Mr Hanmant Timmaji Desai, Rs 80.

Mr N R Bhalerao, Mr Ganpatgir Bholagir, Mr G H Anjangaonkar, Mr G R Phulambrikar, Mr B N Gokhale, Mr D N Sidhaye, Mr Rustomji B Jeejeebhoy, Shrimant Annasaheb Patvardhan, Mr D S Gholkar, Mr. V B Gokhale, (out of 100) Mr Nagesh P Naik, Mr Channallappa Tenjinkai, Mr Bhimrao Shrinivas Desai, Dr V K Kirloskar, Dr S W Dani, Mr L M Deshpande, (out of 150) and Mr S S Gutne, each Rs 75.

Mr V R Lele, Rs 65.

Mr Mahadeva Naik Sawkar and Mr Tamanna Naik Sowkar, each Rs 62-8.

Mr Anant S Bhave and Dr N R Satpute, each Rs 60.

Mr Hirachand Nemchand Dr S V Ranade, (Sholapur) each Rs 55, Dr G K Garde and Mr D D Davar, each Rs 51.

The Hon'ble Mr E Giles, Dr R G Bhandarkar' Sardar Dastur Hushang Jamasp, Dr H V Bhat, (out of 150) Mr K B Pendse, (out of 100) Mr N C Kelkar, Mr G M Kolharkar, Prof K B Phatak, Mr K N Sane, (out of 100) Mr P N Joglekar, (out of 100) Mr M V Kirtane, Prof V K Rajwade, Prof R P Paranjpe, Prof H G Limaye, Prof C G Bhanu, Prof K R Kanitkar, Mr Rajanna Lingu, Mr Palanji Nasarwanji, Mr K C Mehendale. Mr Keshav D Gokhale Mr M G Gokhale Mr H N Gokhale, Mr G V Patvardhan, Mr K K Joshi, (out of 75) Mr K N Bhide, Mr V N Sathaye, (out of 100) Mr A S Tambe, Mr P G Vaidya, Prof F M Dastur, Mr S S Setlur, Mr S G Devdhar Mr C B Phansalkar, Mr V M Bodas, Mr V K Kirloskar, Mr T G Natu, Mr Appasaheb Rajopadhye, Mr B V Jadhav, Mr N P Bhide, Mr N C Paranjpe, Mr R G Khot. (out of 100). Mr A P Boyce, Mr Chhayappa, Fakirappa, Mr Manekji Dinshaw, Mr H B Kalghatgi, Mr Pandurangrao Athavale, Mr Shrinivasrao Desai, Mr Naharudra Naik Tatti, Mr Shripad Naik Tatti, Mr Chhayan Gouda Patil, Mr H S Phadnis, Mr N W Pai Captain Kukade, Mr V K Namjoshi, Mr N K Pendse, (out of 100), Mr K M Mehta, Mr S R Bagde, (out of 100) Mr N B Deshmukh, (out of 75). Mr Mallo Sooraji, Dr B S Bapat, Mr B W Joshi, Mr M G Damle, (out of 100), Mr B R Angal, (out of 150), Mr S C Sanyal, Mr S T Deshmukh Mr N Udhoji, Mr Daji Ramchandra, each Rs. 50.

Indian Students in England (through Mr D G Dani) Rs. 45.

Mr Dattajirao Ingle, Mr Shrinivas K Rodda, Mr Bhimrao, G Desai, Mr Goolappa Kardagi, and Mr Nambanna Nagshatti, each Rs. 40.

Prof W H Sharp, Mr K D Tembe, Prof V G Bijapurkar, (out of 100) Mr S V Mensinkai, Mr S A Kyte. (out of 50). Mr Basappa Gadegannavar, Mr Nagappayya Deshpande, and Mr M B Marathe, each Rs 30.

Prof D K Karve, Prof N S Panse, Mr Vasudeo Shastri Abhyankar, Mr D L Dixit, Mr G V Lele, Mr V C G Sant, Mr Keshavrao Dhavle, Prof K D Naigamvala, Mr S R Bhalerao, Mr K V Sathe, Mr B T Bapat, Mr V N Chiplunkar, Mr G R Mali, Mr S V Ranade, A Parsee, Dr N M Paranjpe, Mr M S Marathe, Mr Y R Bhide, Sardar Shastri Patvardhan, (out of 100) Mr K B Marathe, (out of 125) A Parsee Sympathiser, Mr M R Tarkunday, Sir Gooroodas Bannerji, Mr K P Limaye, Mr N K Agashe, Mr V G Chiplunkar Mr H G Godbole, Mr A V Patvardhan, Mr B P Modak Mr B V Khandekar, Mr T M Joshi, Mr K G Gadgil, Mr M V Damle, Mr T M Marathe, (out of 50) Mr G B Deshpande, (out of 50), Mr Shankarrao Phatarphekar, Mr Vishwanathrao Ashtikar, (out of 50), Mr Balvant R Sahasrabudhe, (out of 150), Mr V G Kaduskar (out of 100) Mr Bhaskar Y Jathar, (out of 75) Mr Gurunath R Kulkarni, Mr Basappa Mardi, Raosaheb G R Kamatnurkar, Mr Venkatrao Narsingrao, Mr D M Patvardhan, (out of 100) Mr A M Damle, Mr L V Parulekar Mr G M Shah (out of 50) Mr Chimanlal L Vakil, Mr R M Rajhansa, Mr Bapusaheb Guruji, Mr Asaramshet of Bhingar. Mr G N Kane, Mr R B Talvalkar, Mr J Mitra, Mr Ramdas Chhabildas, Mr Vasudeorao Aiyya, Mr M T Gharpure and Mr W G Joshi, each Rs 25.

Miss Sorabjee, An Admirer, Mr L J Kamat, Mr G B Mendargikar, Prof A. L Coverton, Mr G P Sohoni, Mr T D Merchant, Mr V V Thakore, Mr G V Parandikar, Mr L B Mutalik, Mr Tatyarao Mane, Mr Ramchandra L Pirale Mr Bhikaji Barjorji, Mr Dorabji Manekji Mr Nasarwanji Hormusji, Mr Dhanjibhai Barjorji, Mr Manekji Bhikaji, Mr Fakirgauda Patil, Mrs Fakiravva Madnoor, Mr Gurappa Kodli and Mr L P Fulkarni, each Rs 20.

Mr H S Lawrence, Mr J McNeill, R B B B Onkar, Mr V R Joshi, Mr V R Jalnapukar, Mr S R Marathe Mr R S Pendse, Mr N D Gadre, Prof Alston, Mr N H Setalwad Mr C G Vakil, Mr H K Vashikar, Mr G N Thanedar, Mr Hanmant Naik Nandgad, Mr Mahadovappa Hombal, Mr Govindgauda Krishnagaudanavar, Mr Golappa Saunsi, Mrs Venkavva, wife of Govindgauda, Mr Kotraya Mathad Mr Shidramappa Shirabadgi, Mr Malappa Chinchali Mr B R Nanal, Mr W R Joshi Mr B M Dixit, Mr B C Bodhankar, (out of 25) each Rs 15.

Mr S M Namjoshi 12-8 and Mr Kariyappa C Bhorhatti Rs 12.

Prof J Nelson, Fraser, Prof Moulvi, (first instalment), Mr Mr J V Oka, Mr C S Devale, Mr Dhaneshwar, Mr R B Joshi, Mr Cawasji Jamshetji, Mr N S Lokur, Mr N P Desai, R B M W Shrotriya, Mr M V Ranade, Mr S K Damle Mr N A Dravid, Mr K S Bodas, Mr R B Gokhale, Mr Yeshwant Nilkant Rao, Mr H S Kamlapur, Mr H P Paranjpe, Mr V H Barve, Mr K N Dravid, Mr V G Kale Prof. Wodehouse Prof S G Bhandarkar, Mr P N Gupte, A Student (Elphinstone College), Mr A V Khare, Mr N R Chaubal. Mr M V Samant, Mr J R Gharpure, Mr G H Devi, Mr V B Bhide, Mr V G Ghanekar Mr G G Kuber, Mr C R Dhandarphale, Mr G D Jog. Mr Gandbhairi, Mr G K Gune, Mr R N Pangu (out of 40), Mr R N Gokhale (out of 4) Mr R M Apte, (out of 25) Mr G R Shrikhande, (out of 20) Mr. Govindrao K. Gokhale, Mr D D Sontakke, (out of 30) Mr Ramrao Latkar, Mr G P Gadre, Mr B V Potdar, (out of 20) Mr Satarsaheb Inamdar, An Admirer (Belgaum) Mr Jaffer Haji Ismail, Mr Kesarimala Ramkarana, Mr R G Naik, (out of 25) Mr K G Gunjikar, Mr G L Gajendragadkar Mr Javur, Mr Kotbagi, Mr Malabatti, R S Ramrao Malapur, Mr Vasudeorao Joshi, Mr Chinbasayya Mathad, Mr Shivappa Kuri, Mr Gangappa Byali, Mr. Yellappa Gundnal, Mr Ningappa Karudi, Mr Guliappa Gundnal, Mr Shivappa Aminabhavi, Mr Chanbasappa Humbi, Mr Bassappa Kattimani, Mr Krishnaji J Kulkarni, Mr Yello Gurunath Kulkarni, Mr Basappa Surunaji, Mr Golappa Govannavar, Mr Basappa Kanaji, Mr Chanbasapppa Bhurishetti, Mr G V Modak, Mr N M Mandrekar, Mr A R Kale, Mr G B Ranade, Mr N N Bhandarkar, Mr V K Paranjpe, Mr M B Patvardhan, Mr R G Zarapkar, N D Tamboli, (out of 25) R B Bandhuj Janardan, A Well-wisher, each Rs 10.

Collections under Rs. 10 in.

(1) Deccan College, Rs 135.
(2) Fergusson College, Rs 155.
(3) College of Science, Rs 60-12,
(4) Elphinstone College, Rs 127.
(5) Medical College, Rs. 444-8.

Other collections under Rs 10 920-10.

The following sums have been received but the details have not yet come to hand :—

Miraj, Laxmeshwar and other collections in Miraj, Rs 2,752. Shahapur collection, Rs 1,728-10, Digraj collections, Rs 400. Kundgel collections, Rs 150. Kolhapur Collections, Rs 15. Amraoti collections Rs 80, Mudhol collections, Rs 500. Mrs Ramabai Ranade, Rs 5000, total Rs 66,575.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue to date compare with the Estimates for the year 1905-1906 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In June 1905— Bengal …………	56,00,000	61,32,900	5,32,900	……
In May 1905— Bombay ………	5,00,000	3,24,300	……	1,75,700
Total……	61,00,000	64,57,200	3,57,200	……

3 sales of Bengal opium and 2 months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay :—

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To end of June 1905— Bengal …………	1,68,00,000	1,82,48,625	14,48,625	……
To end of May 1905— Bombay …………	11,00,000	5,36,700	……	5,63,300
Total……	1,79,00,000	1,87,85,325	8,85,325	……

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 7th Aug. 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1905-06…… £16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 5th Aug. 1905 by Council Bills…………… £5,572,922
By Gold… Nil
Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1905 to 31st March 1906 ………… £ 0,927,078

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mnotioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM. "From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas, which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as
LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S
DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS
MALTED MILK
A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD.
Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking.
It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.
INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE announcement that the Prince of Wales is about to follow the example of the King and breed horses for racing purposes has naturally rivated public attention upon his career as a sportsman, concerning which comparatively little is known outside his immediate circle. Some little time ago, when a plebiscite was held in a popular magazine circulating among sportsmen as to who were the twelve most remarkable shots in this country, the result found the Prince of Wales bracketed with Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh Mr. F. E. R. Fryer, Mr. W Stonor, and Lord Falconer in the fourth place, the first being filled by that prince of game shots, Lord de Grey, the second by Mr. R Rimington-Wilson and Lord Walsingham, while that brilliant shot Mr. Headley Noble occupied the third place in the final order. To give an idea of the deadly precision of the Prince's aim it may be mentioned that he has performed the remarkable feat of firing both barrels of two guns in such rapid succession that he has had four dead pheasants falling through the air at the same moment, a feat requiring the acme of accuracy. The actual aggregate head of game killed at a royal shoot rarely transpires but when in 1901 the King and Prince of Wales enjoyed their first day's shooting for the season in Windsor Great Park, it was significant that of the five hundred pheasants that fell on that tempestuous day, by far the greatest bag fell to the deadly aim of the Prince.

When in Canada in 1901, the Prince, then Duke of York, astonished the natives by his wild duck shooting, on one occasion bagging fifty head out of the 200 that his party brought down. The following year he enjoyed some splendid wild duck shooting at Netherby, Cumberland, when 1000 ducks were brought down, though a forty miles an hour gale was blowing, that levelled the lunch tent on the first day; 1,134 ducks fell on the second, and 1,150 on the third though only nine guns were employed on the first and second and eight on the last day. At Didlington Hall, Norfolk, the seat of Lord and Lady Amherst, the Prince bagged 147 head on one day in October, 1902, out of 734 falling to the entire party; while among other notable shoots last season he brought down more than his fair share of the 691 1-2 brace of grouse killed in two days by seven guns on the Duke of Devonshire's moors at Bolton Abbey. On other occasions he assisted Lord Burnham's party to bag 1,800 head in a day and Lord Wolverton's party to deplete that nobleman's Dorset seat of 2 538 head of game (including 1157 pheasants and 1,372 rabbits) in the same length of time.

In addition to his prowess with the gun the Prince has achieved great fame as a fisherman. The King, though he once caught a twenty one pounder (salmon) on the Floors Castle water on the Tweed in the mid sixties and also fished in the river Saguenay Canada, was never an enthusiastic angler, but the Prince is in every way a keen fisherman. In company with the veteran gillies France Farquharson Donald Stuart, and Charley Grant, the Prince has enjoyed many an exciting moment by the Dee side, and also on the banks of the Esk, when the guest of Sir Richard and Lady Cynthia Graham at their Cumberland seat.

Always an enthusiastic cyclist, the Prince of Wales has lately taken to motoring. Very deliberate in whatever he does he waited until the motor car had firmly established itself and then adopted the delights that motoring affords with enthusiasm. That the sailor prince is a keen yachtsman goes without saying, but it is not generally known that he plays a very useful game of tennis; indeed, his skill in the covered tennis court is reputed to be greater in comparison to the form he shows on the golf links, upon which by the way his marvellous eye is of the greatest assistance to him, as a football player the Prince of Wales has not had many opportunities of distinguishing himself, but he has ever taken a far greater interest in cricket that he has been credited with. That he does not confine his attentions entirely to first-class cricket is proved by the fact that not many months ago he was observed at Epsom paying the greatest attention to a match between the College and a team of Surrey colts.

The Countess of Minto was a Miss Mary Grey, daughter of a private secretary of the late Queen Victoria. During her stay in Canada she was noted for her kindness and geniality, and she will long be remembered there for the assistance she gave to the movement for commemorating the soldiers who had fallen in the Boer War. The new Vicereine is exceedingly popular as a hostess, and her dinners and other entertainments are invariably successful.

Lord Kitchener's reorganisation of the Indian army (writes a correspondent) has drawn special attention to the position of the Commander-in-Chief at Simla. It is well-known that Lord Kitchener's reputation as a recluse has been considerably modified since his arrival in India. He has done a considerable amount of entertaining, and has given two large balls in Simla this year. The Commander-in-Chief has two residences in Simla—an official and an unofficial one. The official residence of "Snowdon" was originally bought from General Peter Innes by Lord Roberts in 1873, and after the latter's departure from India was acquired by the Government for the housing of his successors. Snowdon was only very slightly affected by the disastrous earthquake of this year, but it has been so greatly altered by Lord Kitchener during his tenure of office as almost to be unrecognisable. To the original building he has added a large dining-room with carved walls and ceilings, and has also built in a main hall and staircase, which are ornamented with trophies of the chase and spoils of war. Among these latter may be mentioned the curious coat-of-arms in carved oak, which originally formed the back of the canopy under which President Kruger used to sit in the Raad Saal at Pretoria and beneath which the ultimatum which led to the ruin of his country was signed. There are banners and flags taken at Omdurman as well as in South Africa, and curious old arms without number. The old ball-room has been considerably enlarged and improved, the whole building has been fitted up with electric light, and a library is at present being constructed which will complete the alterations and render the house worthy of its occupant.

Lord Kitchener is an enthusiastic gardener, and has expended almost as much pains on laying out the grounds of Snowdon as upon the building itself. He has built a conservatory in which orchids from Burma and plants from Kashmir, Mysore, and the neighbourhood of the Pamirs are being experimented with. The unofficial residence of the famous soldier is "Wildflower Hall, which lies at a height of 8,200 feet, about six miles out of Simla on the road which leads towards Tibet. Wildflower Hall was a favourite residence of Lord Ripon's, when he was Viceroy, and since then has been connected with the names of 'Bill" Beresford Lord Lansdowne, and other famous Anglo-Indians. The view from the grounds is magnificent, showing upon one side the snowy range which is the source of the Ganges, and upon the other the Sutlej, rolling in flood to the plains of the Punjab. Wildflower Hall is Lord Kitchener's week-end retreat, and it is rarely that he allows the cares of business to interfere with his weekly pilgrimage there. It is there that he chiefly indulges his gardening taste. At first he tried flower raising, but he soon found that the climate of Simla was not suited to ordinary English flowers, and more especially bulbs; so he turned his attention to landscape gardening. Now he has turned the grounds into a fairy bower with banks of periwinkle and rose-gardens, diversified with sloping grassy lawns.

The Duke of Argyll and Princess Louise, who have let Inverary Castle, are now in residence for the autumn at Roseneath, their place on the shores of Gareloch. The surroundings of Roseneath are pretty, though the banks of the Clyde are hereabouts rather too lavishly embellished with cotesagoness (to quote a local guide-book) for anything like privacy, however, the summer visitors are delighted to have a real Princess in their midst, and her Royal Highness is always ready to open a bazaar or a cottage hospital or do any other act of kindness to her neighbours. Roseneath is (or rather was meant to be for it was never finished) an immense Græco-Roman edifice, designed by an Italian architect a century ago to replace an ancient castle of the Campbells which had been burned down. On the north side of the house is a magnificent of which runs a carriage drive.

Baron Jutaro Komura, the Mikado's peace plenipotentiary, is a typical product of the new Japan. He is a noteworthy figure among the statesmen of his country if only because he does not belong to any of the four great feudal clans, Satsuma, Choshiu, Hizen and Toza. He was born of a Samurai family, and soon showed signs of his future promise. He began life by working with his uncle at farming, and an insight into his nature is shown by his own words: "I used to go to and from my labour with my abacus in my hand, and learned a bit of arithmetic." His boy companions jeered at him for his pains, but, again to quote his own words, he was quite indifferent. At about this time he began to feel the emotion of patriotism, and when his uncle joined the army he wished to follow suit. He was dissuaded from doing so, however, and changed his ambition for a desire to become a traveller. Conservative neighbours tried to keep him at home, but eventually he conquered and set out on his travels to win fame and fortune.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 13.

General rain has fallen in Assam, Bengal Behar and Chota Nagpur, Nearly general rain has fallen in the United Provinces, the Punjab' the Central Provinces and the West Coast. Local showers fell in Burma Kashmere, Central India, Orissa the Circars Coast the interior and South India. Some rain fell in Rajputana. Important falls were registered at Cherraponjee 6 1-2 inches; Chittagong 6; Bogra 4; Simla and Sonemarg 3 1-2; Mymensingh Ambala, and Murree 9; Gulmarg and Chanda 2 1 2; Akyab, Barisal, and Allahabad 2; Maymyo, Saugor Island, Burdwan, Patna, Kushab, Sutna, and Sambalpur 1 1-2; Mandalay, Gauhati, Durbhanga, Berhampore Bahraich Agra Delhi, Cherat Srinagar Seoni Saugor Nagpur Neemuch Amraoti Goa and the Kodaikanal 1. Depression, which was noticed in North Punjab has completely broken up in the Himalayas and given rather heavy rain there.

Cloudy weather has diminished in Upper India.

The trough of low pressure has again moved further north now against the Hills winds from Bay temporarily checked from flowing into the Upper Gangetic Plain.

Nearly general rain is probable in Burma, Coast Assam, Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. Local showers fell in the Interior of Burma, the United Provinces, Submontane, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and the West Coast and some showers fell in East Central India, the Deccan, the Interior of South India and along East Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, Captain J W Robertson, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, reports having experienced moderate monsoon with much rain occasional vicious squalls on west coast and moderate westerly sea. The Messagerie Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat Captain Etienne, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles met with light monsoon, S W Wind and veering to W M approaching Bombay and moderate sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort, In.	Fort, Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	31	01	39	3	37	15	30	77
Wednesday 13th, September	0	40	0	40	0	93	1	14
Total....	31	41	39	43	38	08	31	91
Total fall to 13th, Sept '04	37	41	39	86	33	90	31	99
Total fall to 13th, Sept '03	77	48	77	81	73	02	73	02

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	Sept. 12th and Sept 13th Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 13TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a very rapid rise at Lahore, a brisk rise at Trichinopoly a brisk fall at Cawnpore and Jhansi and a slight rise or fall elsewhere It is in considerable excess of normal over the greater part of the Madras Presidency and off the Coromandel Coast.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Cochin, Ratnagiri, Lahore and Agra and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh in Cutch Lower Sind and at Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 13° in defect of normal at Madras Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Jaipur, Cawnpore and Delhi. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear in Sind and Cutch and cloudy to overcast elsewhere.

Rain.—There has been general rain in Berar, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, along the Coast from Karwar to Bombay, and local showers in the Punjab United Provinces, Gujarat, the Madras Presidency, over the Deccan and on the Malabar Coast. In all 28 stations report rain to-day, the chief falls being 1'70" at Allahabad, 1'22" at Agra, and nearly an inch at Delhi, Neemuch, Saugor and Nagpur.

Weather.—General weather conditions are slightly weak and local showers are only to be expected in almost all districts except in Sind and Gujarat.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Manor, 1868 tons, Captain J Smith, will sail to-day for Bunbury, in ballast.

THE steamer Baron Eldon, 2385 tons, Captain N H Carlstrom, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steamer Emile, 1,688 tons, Captain E Riche, cleared yesterday for Antwerp, with a general Cargo.

THE steamer Coquet, 2865 Tons, Captain T Walker, will sail to-day for Amsterdam and Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Planet Venus, 2,879 tons, Captain H G A Timmis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain C P Seldon, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo one cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons, Captain J W Robertson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon 27th August via Madras and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat, Captain F Etienne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles 30th August, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In the Stream.

H M S Lapwing	Lt Comar Barker	R Navy
R I M S Investigator	Comr H M Heming	Survey Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut A Hamilton	R I Marine
R I M Dufferin		R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Mayo	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 13.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Lonsdale	2343	Les			M M & Co
Laudaura	2 56				M M & Co
Ismaila	38	Stebbing			M M & Co
Vadala	2164	G Hinner	Calcutta	30-8	M M & Co
[illegible]	7678	Bawden			Standardoil Co
Crestafels	3586	Maller			Glade and Co
Sirsa	7675	[illegible]			M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montford	China	19-9	P & O Co
Mazagon	326 0	Hall			P & O S N Coo
Oriental	3085	Lewellen			P & O Co
Khalif	2 19	Middleton			K N & Co
Itaura	3363	K. Kendall			M M & Co
Manor	1869	Smith			K Nixon & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
Istrar	2979	Jacob			
Nawab	2011	Chngam			T M & Co
Lindula	2180	Digge			M M & Co
Mereco	2476	Foxnal			F M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Boon			M M & Co
Ilanda		Robertson			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
B	Scheufel	3708		Dunkerk	18 9	Glade and Co
C & R	Ville de la Ciotat	6630	Fisschi	Australia	14-9	M M
G	Moshtari	1110	Coates	R S ports	16-9	B & P S N
K	Morocco	3403	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi	22-9	F Muir
L	Babaduri	829	Fakeera	Shephd		& Co
L	Serbistan	1850	Davies	Maryport	20-9	E Latham & Co
M	Nowshera	1961	Farquharson			M M & Co
N	Malta	3900	Peters	London	30-9	P & O Co
Q	Putiala	1929	Willsher	Zanzibar	14-9	M M & Co
	M D D P D.					
	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriffs	R S Ports	19-9	B & P S N Co
	P D H W.					
	Courland	780	Ebrahim	Repairing		Shophd & Co
	Sabaristan	521	Ahmed	Manglore	15-9	Shpd & Co
	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	N F		do
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Britannia	1969	Gardick	L'pool	19-9	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3041	Saporite	Genoa	15-9	F Crocco
4	Capri	2718	Balsito	China	17-9	F Crocco
6	Coromandel	2781	Muntford	China	19-9	P & O Co
7	Planet Venus	21869	Timmis	Negapatam	15-9	R Bomonji
8	Allanton	2775	Moryer	L'pool	23-9	T Moirizan
12	Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	16-9	P & O Co
11	Liguria	941	Rickford	K'chi	15-9	M M & Co
16	Lumra	762	Hurst	Gulf	28-9	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Ville-de-la Ciotat s	Etienne	Marseilles, Aug 30
	Itinda s	Robertson	Rangoon, Aug 27

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Kola s	Seddon	Persian Gulf
	Planet Venus s	Timmis	Calcutta
	Emile s	Riche	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Baron Elden, Carlstrom, for Rangoon
" Manor, Smith, for Bunbury
" Coquet, Walker, for Amsterdam

The steamer Sirbistan, entered for loading yestrrday for Maryport.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 13.

FOR MARY PORT.

Serbistan s—4000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Schonfels s—330 bales cotton Glade and Co.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
By Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

S. & H. HARRIS'
HARNESS PREPARATIONS.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.
BLACK DYE.
JET BLACK OIL.
Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Brand Gig Harness Liquid
S. & H. HARRIS'S SADDLE PASTE FOR SADDLES, BROWN HARNESS BROWN LEATHER. DIRECTIONS FOR USE.
S. & H. HARRIS, Manufacturers, London

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Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS.
"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.
Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.
WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
AGENTS:
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Agents:—Messrs. ARTHURTON & Co., 11, Clive Street Calcutta.

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CURES
RHEUMATISM, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Stiffness, and all Aches and Pains.
PRICE 1/1½ & 2/6. OF ALL CHEMISTS

"CAUTION.—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
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PEEK FREAN & Co's
PAT-A-CAKE
BISCUITS

"Of all soaps I have found none better than WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP which I can recommend to all going sea voyages, more particularly to hot climates. It is a great comfort against PRICKLY-HEAT. I know of no better alleviator of that nuisance."
Referee, September, 1899.
Insist upon having WRIGHT'S.
The original and only genuine COAL TAR SOAP.

FOOD for BABIES!
Robinson's PATENT BARLEY
A FINE POWDER
With Milk, upon which it acts as a digestive.
(For infants 5 to 10 months old.)
After 10 months, use ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.
KEEN, ROBINSON & CO., Ltd., LONDON.
Makers of ROBINSON'S PATENT GROATS.

Radiant Beauty
of the skin may be enhanced by using
'DARTRING'
(Trade Mark)
'LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP
It feeds and cleanses the skin
Demand the 'DARTRING' Brand
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.
MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
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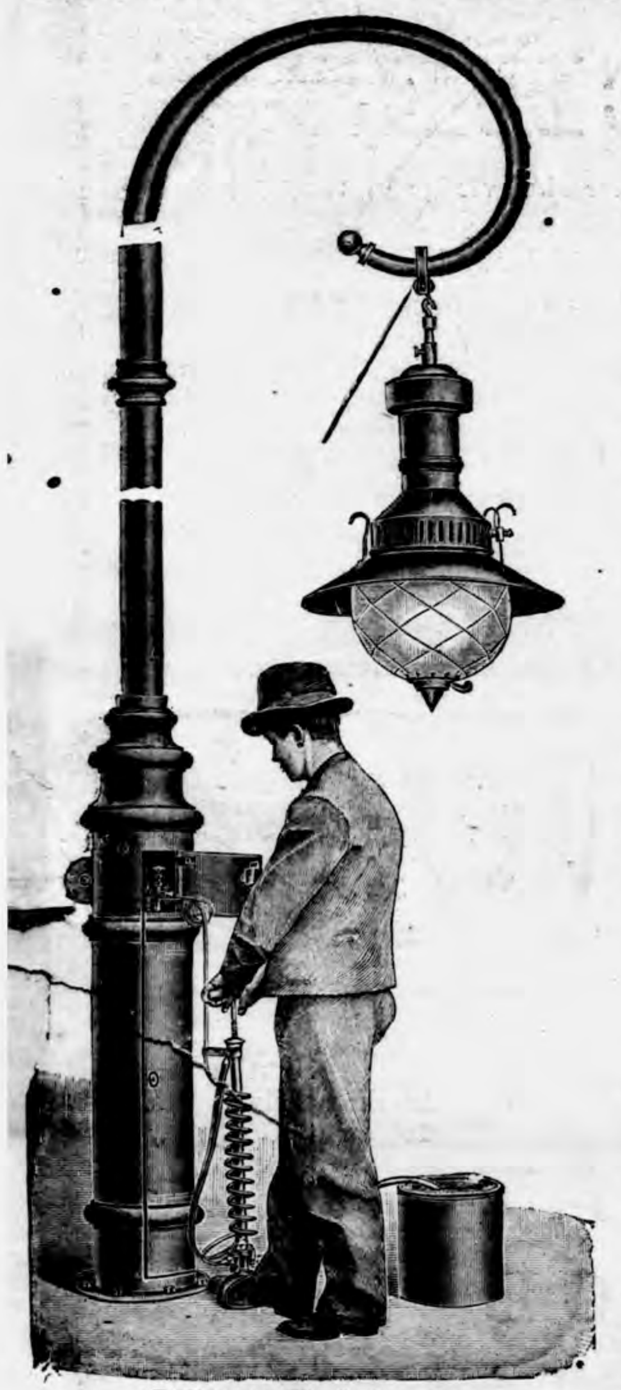

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Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS,
from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

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Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

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SOLE AGENT FOR

The Washington Compressed Kerosine Oil Incandescent Light,
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MELLIN'S FOOD

For the use of infants **FROM BIRTH** upwards. All that is necessary in adapting it for children of different ages is to make slight variations in mixing.

MELLIN'S **LACTO** GLYCOSE

Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for temporary use where fresh cow's milk cannot be obtained, or where for any reason milk falls under suspicion. For use, mix with warm water only. It forms a palatable food beverage for adults.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

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FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

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For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal Illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—*European Mail.*

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Prepared [illegible] Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., [illegible] J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

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Be sure you get **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
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Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

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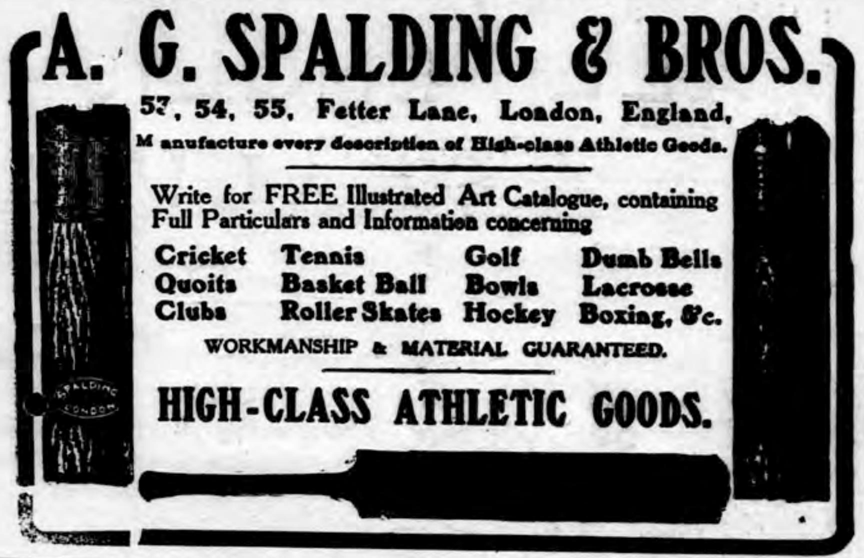

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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

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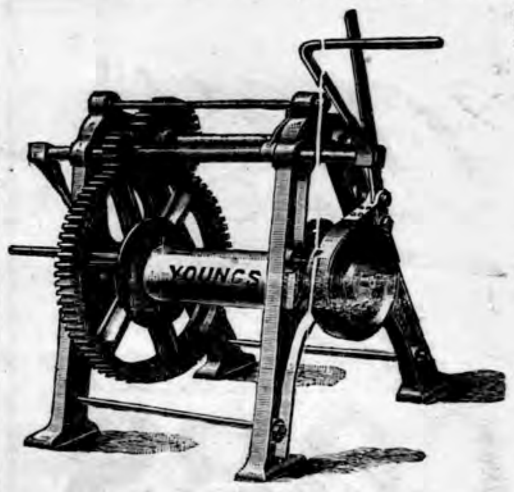
None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.



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12

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KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Short Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

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Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

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in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

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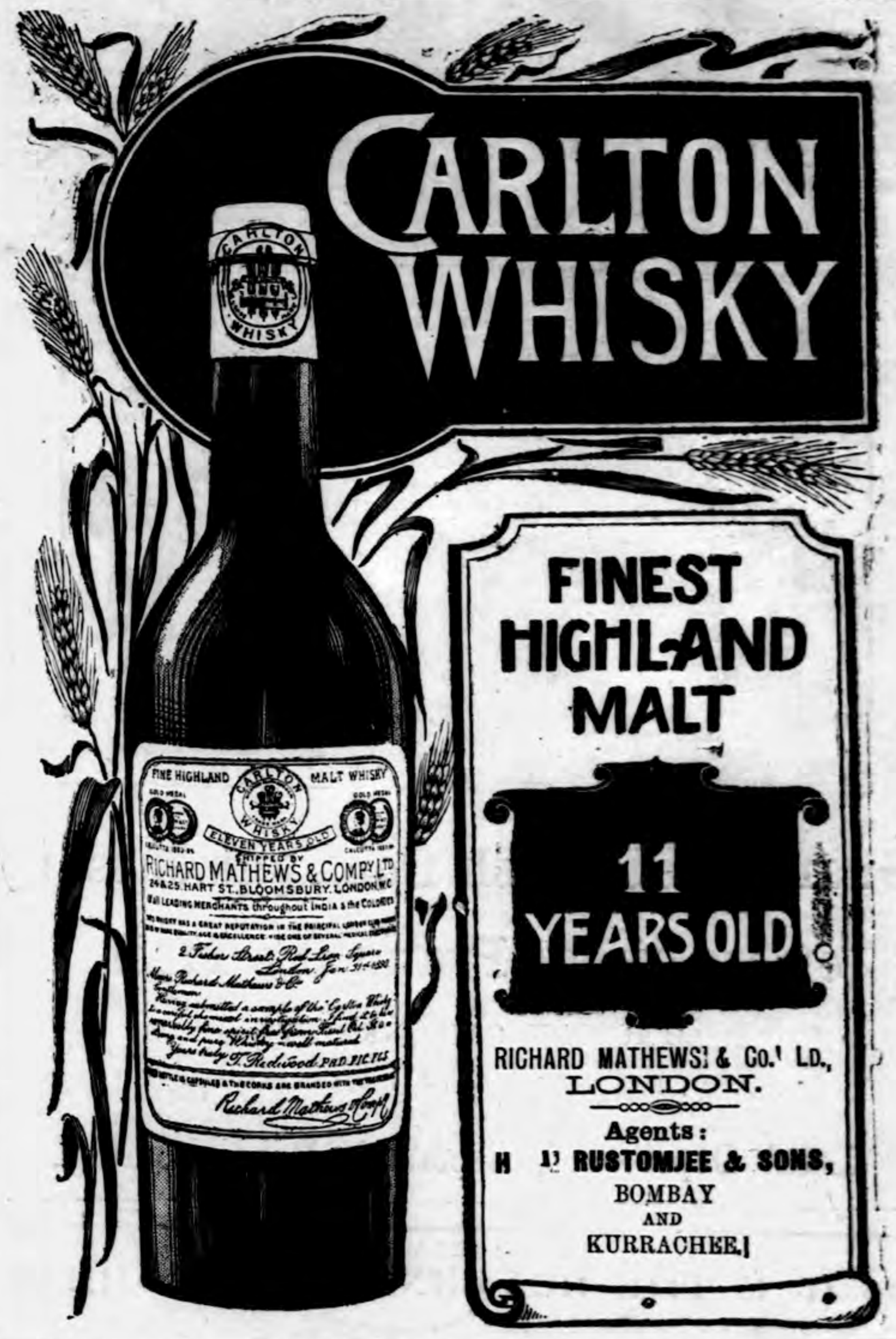
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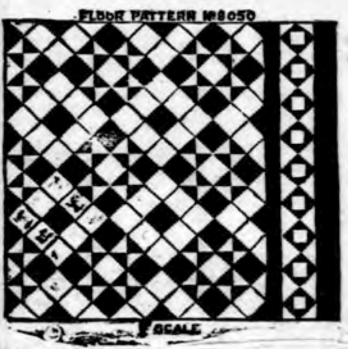

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Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Is a Natural Water that has a Marvellous Vitalizing Action on the Skin.

Icilma Water is the most Rapid and Painless Remedy for Styes, Sore Eyes, Children's Irritations, Chilblains, Chaps, Nettle-Rash, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, and Insect-Stings. Prevents and Cures Sunburn, Prickly Heat, Eczema, and Irritations from Heat, Riding, or Weakness.

Icilma Fluor Cream contains no grease, and its refreshing and cleansing virtues make the Skin Healthy Transparent, Free from Wrinkles and Superfluous Hair, and give a lovely clear complexion that needs no powder.

Icilma Soap is invaluable for hard or brackish water, and for all Skin Irritations; it is a revelation of what a Soap can be. The marvellous healing and beautifying powers, the soothing effects when tired, irritated, or warm, the absolute harmlessness of **Icilma** make it a necessity in every home and to every traveller.

ARMY AND NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.

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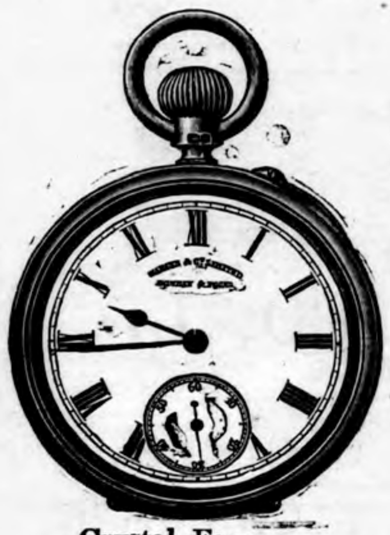

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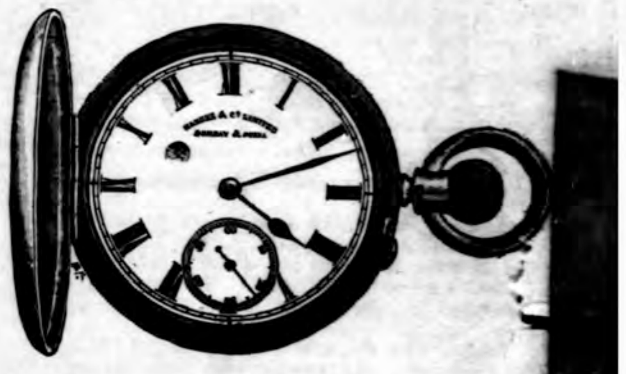

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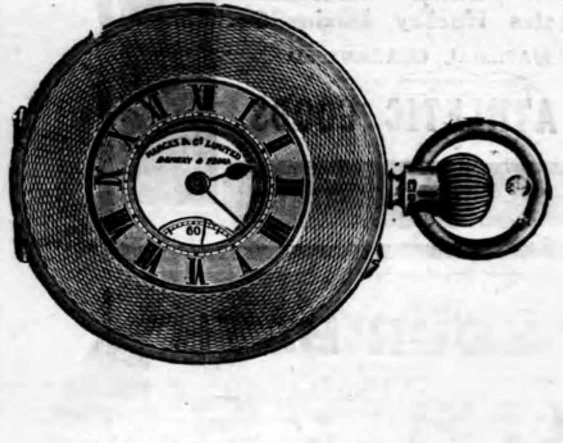

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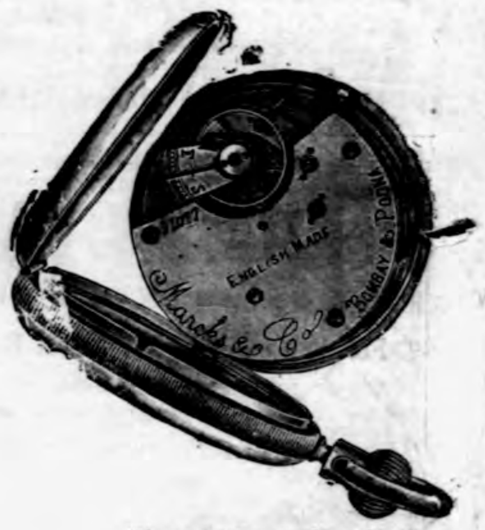

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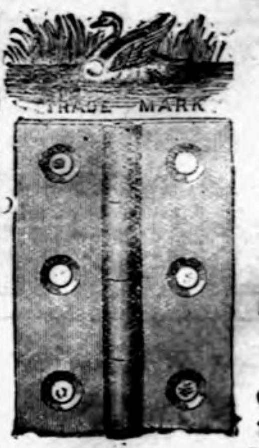

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